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Established 1837

## Ulster Put Under Internment Law; 11 Die in Rioting

By Anthony Lewis

BELFAST, Aug. 9 (NYT).—The Northern Ireland government invoked emergency powers of preventive detention today in an effort to put down the terrorism gripping the province.

British Army and police patrols seized more than 300 men shortly after 4 a.m. The main targets were suspected leaders of the Irish Republican Army, the illegal organization dedicated to destroying Ulster as a separate entity.

Brian Faulkner, the provincial prime minister, announced the internment move later in the day. He said he had acted only to protect life and property, and he appealed to the Roman Catholic minority to cooperate.

But the Catholic community reacted bitterly, and violence raged at new levels.

Tonight, gun battles raged in several of the Catholic areas of Belfast, and streets were littered with broken glass and the burnt out hulks of vehicles. Downtown Belfast was a ghostly, deserted city.

[Late tonight, the death toll in new violence stood at 11, the army and police said. One was a factory security guard killed by a nail bomb. Another was a 15-year-old boy killed by an army sniper as the boy was preparing to throw a gasoline bomb, the police said. A soldier shot last night by a terrorist also died today—the 11th soldier to be killed here since 1969.]

[Tonight a woman was killed as she was moving out of a house in a Protestant enclave in a Catholic area of Belfast, where numerous homes had been burned earlier. Later, two gunmen and a woman were killed and five men injured and captured during a heavy attack on an army post in Belfast, an army spokesman said.]

[A soldier of the Ulster Defense Regiment was reported slain by gunshot from a speeding car outside Belfast tonight. Eleven soldiers were reported wounded today in a battle in Londonderry, and there was rioting in other towns.]

In Belfast, all bus service was canceled this morning to prevent rebellious groups from seizing the buses and using them for barricades in Catholic sections. The buses were discontinued after a dozen had been hijacked.

Bus service was restored during the afternoon, then canceled again at dusk. By then several buildings had been set afire by gasoline bombs and many offices and factories had shut down.

In taking the long debated step of internment, Mr. Faulkner also banned all parades in Northern Ireland for the next six months. The immediate effect will be to stop the Protestant parade scheduled for Thursday in Londonderry, which the army had feared would produce uncontrollable riots.

The two moves were seen by many observers as a calculated gamble by Mr. Faulkner to save his job and possibly to save the whole idea of the Northern Ireland government in its present form.

Since he became prime minister last March, the bombings and shootings have grown worse. Bad sentiment has mounted in the right wing of the ruling Ulster Unionist party.

Mr. Faulkner's hope today was evidently that he could ease the pressure on the right by internment while gratifying Catholics.

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But a number of foreign governments, including Nationalist China, have privately questioned how hard the United States is really working through its diplomacy to prevent the expulsion of the Nationalist government.

In conversations here last week, some foreign diplomats emphasized that the result of the vote in the General Assembly in late October or early November would depend a great deal on the extent of American pressure.

"If you Americans really go out twisting arms, you may succeed in keeping Taiwan in the United Nations—but I'm not convinced that you will," said a Western European ambassador whose government plans to support the Nationalists.

State Department officials, questioned about the U.S. attitude, have offered assurances that the administration is doing all it can to protect the Nationalist seat.

They have rejected as unfounded suggestions in diplomatic quarters that the United States would not be displeased if the General Assembly expelled the Taipei government and made Peking the sole representative of China in the United Nations.

Those officials cited the statement last Monday by Secretary of State William P. Rogers that the United States supports the seating of Peking but opposes the expulsion of Taiwan.

They stressed that the United States would be a co-sponsor of resolutions now being drafted for presentation to the General Assembly that would provide for membership for both Peking and Taiwan.

Stradivarius Found

BELLEVUE, France, Aug. 9 (AP).—A violin carrying the Stradivarius inscription has been found in a closet under a stairway of an old family home here by Francis and Emile Baetz, whose ancestor, Eugene Baetz, was a student of Saint-Saens. The instrument is a Stradivarius "Cremona" made about 1715.

Officially, the violin was found in the home of a family who had lived there for generations. The instrument was found in a closet under a stairway of an old family home here by Francis and Emile Baetz, whose ancestor, Eugene Baetz, was a student of Saint-Saens. The instrument is a Stradivarius "Cremona" made about 1715.

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BELFAST BLAZE—Warehouse going up in smoky flames in riot-torn city yesterday.

## Protestants Fear Catholic Takeover And 100 Set Fire to Own Homes

BELFAST, Aug. 9 (UPI).—Protestants, who said they feared a takeover by Roman Catholics, burned their houses today in a mixed area of Belfast and fled to other shelters.

They left behind thick, gray smoke billowing from 100 two-story brick homes in Velahda Park. Flames crackling upward sent chunks of slate roofs spinning into the air while bullets smashed around them.

"We got the word the Catholics were coming in tonight," one man in his early 30s said. "Rather than give our homes up to them, we'd burn them down."

A bullet cracked on the cement wall.

Gunmen in Street

"Don't go down there," an army sergeant shouted to three women and a group of youths in blue jeans. "There's a gunman down that street."

Both women and the boys ran back to their homes. The blazing houses, which stretched several hundred yards down both sides of the streets, were nearly identical. Residents said that they cost about £2,500 apiece. Many belonged to old-age pensioners, they said.

Men, sweat streaming down grimy faces, dragged mattresses, clothing and bureau drawers past piles of flaming rubble.

British troops in bulletproof vests and wearing riot helmets with plastic visors crouched at the base of a brick wall trying to spot a sniper at the base of Farrington Gardens.

"The Catholics came right up

the street earlier today," one man said. He held the arm of a lady in her 70s. "It took the troops five hours to get here this morning. We were terrified. We're moving out."

"Burn my house?" he asked. "I didn't have to. Somebody did it for me."

A girl in her 30s pointed her fist at the row of burning houses. "They (the Catholics) said they'd burn us out and they did. I never thought we'd have to do it ourselves."

Scores of families were fleeing the district, known as Ardoyne.

## Japanese Top Tourists to U.S.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (AP).—Japan has provided the largest number of visitors to the United States in the first six months of 1971, the Commerce Department said today.

Previously, the United Kingdom had paced the overseas visitors to this country.

Travelers from Japan totaled 145,569 from January through June, with the United Kingdom sending 125,600. During the first half of the year, overseas visitors to the U.S. totaled 1,044,360, a seven percent increase over the same period last year.

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## 20-Year Friendship Treaty Russia, India in Pact To Deter Pakistanis

By Sydney H. Schanberg

NEW DELHI, Aug. 9 (NYT).—India and the Soviet Union signed a 20-year "friendship" treaty today that is clearly designed to deter Pakistan from an attack on India.

"We will be assured of essential supplies in case Pakistan should be stupid enough to launch an aggression," Indian official sources said.

The treaty, the groundwork for which had apparently been prepared over the last several days, was signed at the Foreign Ministry this morning by Indian Foreign Minister Swaran Singh and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko.

Mr. Gromyko arrived in New Delhi last night for a visit that seemed to have been arranged at short notice at India's request.

Relations between India and Pakistan have been deteriorating rapidly over the situation in East Pakistan, and each has issued warnings that it is ready to fight if the other starts something.

Since March 25, the Pakistan Army, composed of West Pakistani troops, has been trying to crush the Bengali independence movement in East Pakistan. The army repression has sent more than seven million Bengali refugees fleeing across the Indian border. India, which has already fought two wars with Pakistan over claims to Kashmir, has been helping the Bengali guerrillas, providing sanctuary, training and arms.

Frequent skirmishes between Indian and Pakistani troops have occurred on the East Pakistan border.

Indian officials have been expressing concern that Pakistan might attack India to divert world attention from its military repression in East Pakistan.

The Indo-Soviet treaty is not in a literal sense a military pact. Its wording on what each nation must do in the event of an attack on the other is too flexible to qualify as such. But Indian officials were definitely interpreting it as an assurance of military assistance in the event of a Pakistani attack.

Deterring Seen

Mr. Singh, in announcing the treaty this morning in Parliament, said: "This should act as a deterrent to any powers that may have aggressive designs on our territorial integrity and sovereignty."

Much of the 12-article treaty covers obvious ground, putting India and the Soviet Union in agreement on matters they would already seem to agree on in their increasingly close relationship, for example, to noninterference in each other's internal affairs, to non-aggression against each other, to efforts "to strengthen peace in Asia and throughout the world and to an expansion of Indo-Soviet contacts and cooperation in all fields."

The key clause, however, is Article 9, which says: "Each high contracting party undertakes to abstain from providing any assistance to any third party that engages in armed conflict with the other party. In the event of either party being subjected to an

attack or a threat thereof, the high contracting parties shall immediately enter into mutual consultations in order to remove such threat and to take appropriate effective measures to insure peace and the security of their countries."

This is not the hard-commitment language of a traditional

mutual defense pact. But because of the treaty's timing and its likely psychological impact on an Indian public aroused against Pakistan, it will probably have the same effect here as if it were one.

Indian officials were buoyant over the treaty; they had begun

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President Yahya Announces

Awami League Chief To Be Tried by Army

RAWALPINDI, Aug. 9 (AP).—Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, president of the banned Awami League, will be tried by a special military court for "waging war against Pakistan" and other offenses, a note issued by the office of President Mohammed Yahya Khan said today.

The trial, which will start on Wednesday, will be held in secrecy, the announcement said.

It added that the accused would be given a proper opportunity to prepare his defense and would be allowed all the facilities provided by law, including counsel, who must be a citizen of Pakistan.

Neither the place where the trial will be held nor the members of the military court were named.

Sheikh Mujibur reportedly has been held in prison at Mianwali, about 100 miles southwest of Rawalpindi. Informal sources said that they had heard that the trial would be conducted near Lyallpur, an industrial city about 150 miles directly south of Rawalpindi and deep in Punjab Province. This was not confirmed.

Sheikh Mujibur was arrested in East Pakistan on March 26 after the army crackdown in Dacca on the night of March 25. The 59-year-old president of the Awami League won 167 of the 169 seats in the East.

In Washington, a State Department spokesman said the United States has expressed concern to the Pakistani government on humanitarian grounds over the plans to try Sheikh Mujibur.

"We also are concerned," press officer John King said, "over the effect summary action against this political leader could have on prospects for a peaceful political accommodation in East Pakistan."

In New Delhi, Indian Foreign Minister Swaran Singh warned Pakistan today that there would be "serious consequences" if Sheikh Mujibur is court-martialed.

"To stage a farcical trial against the sheikh is a gross violation of human rights and deserves to be condemned by the whole world," Mr. Singh told Parliament.

Mr. Singh did not elaborate on what the "serious consequences" of a trial might be.

Khartoum to Send Delegation To Peking to Reinforce Ties

BEIRUT, Aug. 9 (UPI).—Sudanese Defense Minister Khalid Hassan Abbas will visit Peking soon at the head of an official delegation, the government-controlled Al Sahaf newspaper said today.

The newspaper, quoted by the Egyptian Middle East News Agency, said Gen. Abbas will fly to Peking after he completes a visit to Kuwait.

His goal will be to meet Chinese officials and strengthen relations between the two countries, Al Sahaf said.

Late last week President Gaafar Numeiri, angered by the Soviet attitude toward the abortive coup of July 19 in Sudan, sent a message to Mao Tse-tung thanking him for the Chinese support to his regime.

Peking at first stayed silent on the Sudanese coup and counter-coup but later announced support for the latter. Political sources said the upheaval apparently was taken in Peking as a blow to the Soviet Union and to Moscow-oriented Arab Communists.

Clear Friendship

In an interview published Saturday in Cairo's weekly newspaper Al-Ahram, Gen. Numeiri said China has taken an honorable stand—one of friendship. "China's friendship with us is clear and the stand it has taken is sound because it understands our conditions and our character," Gen. Numeiri said.

The Khartoum newspaper Al-Ahram said Gen. Numeiri has explained in a message to UN Secretary-General U Thant his position on the Communists and trials and executions which followed his restoration to power.

He said the message included documents proving Communist involvement in the initial coup and confessions by the accused men.

Gen. Numeiri gave assurances that the trials were conducted in a totally just manner and emphasized that the plotters killed 38 military men.

Gen. Numeiri's regime, returned to power in a counter-coup, ordered the executions of 14 persons, including Sudanese Communist party chief Abdel Khalek Mahjoub.

U.S. Says Laos Not Covered by Geneva Accords

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (AP).—The State Department sought today to justify U.S. support of Thai fighting men in Laos, whom it called volunteers.

The department said it was entitled to withhold complete compliance in the Geneva accord neutralizing Laos in view of what it called massive violations of neutrality by 80,000 North Vietnamese now in the country.

The statement was issued after controversy had arisen over the presence of Thai troops in Laos. Sen. J. William Fulbright, D., Ark., chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, had asked whether his amendment forbidding the use of U.S. funds for mercenaries in Laos was being violated.

"Both the Lao and Thai governments have denied that there are Thai government troops in Laos," the statement said.

"The Thai government has stated that there are volunteers of Thai nationality in irregular forces in Laos."

These volunteers, many of them from areas bordering on Laos... and the military organizations to which they belong, are part of the Royal Lao government armed forces and are under the command of the Royal Lao government through Lao military region commanders," the statement said.

It added that on June 7 the State Department acknowledged U.S. support to volunteers.

## AN INTERVIEW WITH CHOU EN-LAI

By James Reston



Chinese Premier Chou En-lai

*"We Chinese are not afraid of atom bombs. We are prepared against their attack, against their launching a pre-emptive attack on us. That is why we are digging underground tunnels.... The great majority of our big and medium cities now have networks of underground tunnels."*

gravel and odd excavations all over the capital, and said I understood there was a network of civil defense bunkers in Peking. "Not only Peking," the premier said. "The great majority of our big and medium cities now have

networks of underground tunnels."

This rather ominous note at the end of a long evening, however, rather distorts the mood of the conversation.

Mr. Chou was often critical of

the United States, the Soviet Union and especially Japan, but never belligerent, emotional, or bitter about the past.

"China," he said, fanning himself slowly and talking very softly, "is a country which was blockaded

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## Harriman Says Nixon Lost Chance to Slow Arms Race

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (AP).—President Nixon lost an important chance in 1969 to defuse the arms race and achieve a comprehensive arms limitation with the Soviet Union when he decided to deploy new offensive weapons, Averell Harriman told Congress today.

Mr. Harriman said the administration has "not lived by the promise President Nixon gave to move into an era of negotiations rather than confrontation."

The record is rather one of lost opportunities, he said, adding that both the Soviet Union and the United States have escalated the arms race at an unusually high rate at the very time they were conducting strategic arms limitation talks.

"No wonder the talks have taken so long and now only a limited agreement appears in sight, and not a comprehensive one," said Mr. Harriman, a leading Democratic spokesman and

former U.S. chief negotiator at the Paris peace talks.

"In the first part of 1969 President Nixon could well have announced, as he was urged to do, that we would not test or deploy any further sophisticated nuclear weapons providing the Soviets exercised parallel restraint," Mr. Harriman told the Joint Congressional Economic Committee.

"I believe that the Soviets would have responded at the time," he said.

**Budget Hearings**  
Mr. Harriman's testimony came as Sen. William Proxmire, D., Wis., long a critic of Pentagon spending, opened hearings in the military budget.

Mr. Harriman, who insisted throughout that the first priority should be ending the Vietnam war, was especially critical of the U.S. decision to deploy its anti-ballistic missile defense and its MIRVs—multiple warheads on single missiles, each capable of hitting a separate target.

It is "ridiculous" to consider ABMs "a negotiating chip" in negotiations, he said, when the fact is "it is exactly the reverse: if we move ahead, they move ahead."

He said there was no need to deploy MIRV when an adequate arms balance existed, and said: "I have been told directly that the Soviets consider our MIRV breakthrough as giving us the potential of multiplying our warheads fourfold."

"We are moving ahead before it is necessary—and that may be causing the other side to do the same," he contended.

In other areas, Mr. Harriman made these comments:

• "The idea of Soviet takeover in Europe is nonexistent."

• Communists may become members of such Western European governments as Italy, but "the idea that whenever a Communist goes into a government it means a Communist takeover is a lot of nonsense."

• The Communist threat is "very definitely less" than it was 25 years ago.

• The United States cannot afford to relax its defense altogether but must follow a middle course. For example, the American Navy must be maintained to prevent the Mediterranean from becoming a "Soviet lake."

## Adm. G. L. Weyler Dies, Led Fleet In Pacific Battle

CORONADO, Calif., Aug. 9 (AP).—Adm. George Lester Weyler, 85, retired, who was credited for the major victory over a Japanese fleet in the Battle of the Leyte Gulf in October, 1944, died Friday, it was announced Sunday.

Adm. Weyler commanded the battleship division that crippled the Japanese at Leyte. Some naval historians single out his victory as one of the few successful executions of a difficult battle maneuver called "crossing the T."

This concentration of U.S. firepower cost the Japanese fleet two battleships, a heavy cruiser, a light cruiser and six destroyers. The U.S. forces lost a PT boat and sustained heavy damage to one destroyer.

## Athens Ex-Mayor, Now Exile, Loses His Citizenship

ATHENS, Aug. 9 (UPI).—The government announced today it has deprived a former mayor of Athens, George Piyas, of his Greek citizenship on the grounds he engaged in anti-national activities in Britain and elsewhere.

Three weeks ago the government took away the citizenship of newspaper publisher Helen Viachou and retired Col. Dimitrios Oropoulos on the same grounds. Both now live in London.

Mr. Piyas was mayor at the time of the military takeover in April, 1967. He retained that post until King Constantine's abortive counter-coup in December of that year.

When the king's counter-coup took place, Mr. Piyas was in Europe on an official visit and he never returned to this country. He publishes a monthly magazine in Greek called National Unity which contains about 100 pages of anti-junta material in each issue.



CASUALTY—South Vietnamese soldiers carry wounded mate to helicopter evacuation point after engagement in Parrot's Beak section of eastern Cambodia recently.

## U.S. Planes Again Strike In N. Vietnam

SAIGON, Aug. 9 (AP).—American fighter-bombers made their 48th attack of the year inside North Vietnam yesterday, and B-52 bombers attacked enemy positions one mile south of the Demilitarized Zone, the U.S. command announced today.

The command said the "protective reaction" strike six miles north of the DMZ was against anti-aircraft guns that fired on an unarmed reconnaissance plane and two fighter-bombers escorting it.

The U.S. planes were not hit. The F-4 pilots said they were unable to assess the damage because of the smoke from their bombs.

The reconnaissance plane presumably was gathering photo and electronic intelligence on North Vietnamese gun sites, supply points and troop movements.

Meanwhile, three B-52s dropped 90 tons of bombs on suspected troop concentrations nine miles northwest of Hanoi and a mile south of the DMZ. The raids were about four miles north of Fire Base Fuller, which was hit with two heavy mortar barrages last week.

Six other B-52s pounded suspected troop concentrations and weapons positions near the Laotian border before dawn today.

## 8 Die in Blast

PHNOM PENH, Aug. 9 (AP).—A bomb blast ripped through central Phnom Penh this afternoon, killing three children and a 30-year-old woman, as the Cambodian capital was rocked by explosions for the second straight day.

Yesterday afternoon a military policeman was killed and three other persons wounded when a grenade exploded in the central market quarter during a tight between Cambodian paratroopers and police over an unpaid restaurant bill.

## Generators Failed in Combat

## House Unit Sees Corruption In Marines' Faulty Equipment

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (AP).—A congressional report says hundreds of electric generators that broke down in combat in Vietnam were sold to the U.S. government under a tangled web of contractor influence over Marine Corps personnel.

The report, released yesterday by the House Armed Services investigating subcommittee, said: "The defective generators adversely affected the Marine Corps combat capability in Vietnam, and may have contributed to combat casualties."

The subcommittee said the report, dealing "for the most part with petty corruption in low

## Saigon Paper That Backs Ky Has Daily Race With Censor

SAIGON, Aug. 9 (NYT).—Late each afternoon, recently South Vietnamese policemen have arrived at the central newspaper distributing market to confiscate the daily Lap Truong.

Lap Truong, or Independent Opinion, is financed by supporters of Vice-President Nguyen Cao Ky. It is best known for its sharp criticism of the government of President Nguyen Van Thieu.

For presently being the most frequently confiscated newspaper in Saigon. As of Friday, 87 of the last 83 issues of Lap Truong had been confiscated by Vietnamese policemen acting under orders of the minister of information, Truong Bui Dien.

"How can anyone claim the elections are being conducted fairly?" the 42-year-old editor of Lap Truong, Vu Tai Luc, asked an American.

"The government is afraid of us," Mr. Luc said, "because Nguyen Cao Ky really has more popularity than Nguyen Van Thieu. That's why the government cannot let our papers circulate in Vietnam."

## Candidacy Rejected

Mr. Ky officially entered the race for the presidency last Wednesday. But the following day, the South Vietnamese Supreme Court rejected his application for candidacy on the grounds that it did not comply with the rules established in a stiff electoral law that had been sponsored by Mr. Thieu.

The court, while approving the slates of Mr. Thieu and Gen. Duong Van (Big) Minh, ruled that Mr. Ky did not have enough validated signatures of province council members to qualify for the race.

The vice-president will appeal the judgment. A decision on the appeal is due on Aug. 20.

According to the editors of Lap Truong, 18,000 copies are printed each day. "The police usually manage to catch about half of them, between 8,000 and 10,000 papers," Mr. Luc said.

"Our biggest problem is getting papers which are not confiscated

## Urban Guerrillas

## Argentina's Armed Rebels Reported to Number 6,000

By Juan de Onis

BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 9 (NYT).—Argentine estimates that the armed subversive movements in this country have reached an active membership of 6,000.

Nearly every day there is some subversive action by leftist subversives in this metropolitan area of eight million people or in the two major cities of the interior, Rosario and Cordoba. Unless there is shooting, violent events draw little attention. An outlying police station or a military installation is overpowered, and the attackers make off with arms and uniforms. Small banks, post offices or industrial plants are held up.

But there are more spectacular actions that cause public concern and lead to political anxiety.

In April, an armed group of the so-called Revolutionary Armed Forces intercepted an army truck convoy near Pilar, in the Province of Buenos Aires, and made off with tons of arms and ammunition. An army lieutenant was killed during the action.

The killing aroused the armed forces and led to the establishment of a special federal tribunal to try all cases of political subversion. It also resulted in the decree that placed repression of subversive groups under direct control of the armed forces.

## Support For Guerrillas

The Revolutionary Armed Forces was organized about 1966, with Cuban-trained personnel involved, and was supposed to serve as support for the guerrilla movement in Bolivia of the late Ernesto Che Guevara, who dreamed that his Bolivian uprising would spread southward to his native Argentina.

On July 13, Juan Pablo Maestre, a 28-year-old marketing analyst with the Gillette Co. here, and his wife, Miria, were seized by four armed men in civilian clothes as they left the home of Miria's father, a business executive. Only hours before, federal policemen had visited the Gillette offices and sought information on Mr. Maestre.

Two days later the body of Mr. Maestre was found in a ditch with several bullet wounds. His wife is still missing.

The federal police have announced that they have been unable to solve the case.

A communication from the Revolutionary Armed Forces read at Mr. Maestre's funeral indicated that he had been a revolutionary. He was described as "an active militant who participated brilliantly" in the attack on the army convoy at Pilar and in other actions by the group.

He was also identified as a follower of the exiled Argentine dictator Juan Peron and as a negotiator between the Revolutionary Armed Forces and two Peronist groups, the Peronist Armed Forces and the Montoneros.

Lawyers representing the parents of Mrs. Maestre sought unsuccessfully to force a judicial investigation. They have publicly accused a "death squad" organized by the federal police of responsibility. A bomb subsequently damaged the home of one of the lawyers, and they have received anonymous threats.

On July 28, a retired army major, Ricardo Sammartino, who was chief of police in Cordoba

## Coast Guard Ends Voyage Of Hijackers

HONOLULU, Aug. 9 (Reuters).—Three gunmen ended a luxurious cruise aboard a \$150,000 yacht they hijacked from here four days ago when they surrendered to the U.S. Coast Guard today.

The hijackers, armed with pistols and rifles they found aboard the 76-foot ketch Kamalii, had seemed ready to shoot it out for some hours before they allowed Coast Guardsmen to board the yacht.

They surrendered with the Coast Guard cutter Cape Codway, machine guns pointed at them. Coast Guard sailors boarded the Kamalii to sail it back to Honolulu where it was stolen from its berth on Friday.

Once out to sea, the hijackers put the yacht's three crewmen in a life raft.

The hijacking was not discovered until Saturday night, when an Italian freighter picked up the crewmen.

Oil millionaire Larry Doherty, owner of the Kamalii, was at his Honolulu home during the theft. He joined the Coast Guard on their chase. They caught up with the yacht about 800 miles southwest of here.

## Found by Plane

A Coast Guard aircraft spotted the yacht today about 250 miles from Honolulu and dropped a message to the hijackers ordering them to return to port.

The plane's crew said they saw the men pick up the message, then ignore it by maintaining course.

The ketch was in Honolulu after competing in the San Pedro, Calif., to Honolulu race.

Mr. Doherty's wife said the yacht had just been provisioned for a cruise among the Hawaiian islands.

# THE LONG WEEKENDS CRUISE TO NEW YORK FROM APRIL 30.

Every week till early November those great European pleasure islands Le France and QE2, slip out of Le Havre and Southampton for New York. You'll have five blissful days before you hit the big city again. Five days of truly sensational food and comfort, action or inaction, entertainment or solitude—whichever you wish.

You can fly anywhere, you'll go rarely on a great liner in your life. Now they go where you're going every week, regular as clockwork. The best bit of teamwork since the Entente Cordiale.

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**WARSAW PACT WAR GAMES**—Under the name of Opal '71, Soviet, Hungarian and Czechoslovak troops held maneuvers recently in parts of Hungary and Czechoslovakia. The photo shows a contingent of troops crossing a pontoon bridge over the Danube.

### 3 Berlin Ambassadors Meet With Russia's Envoy Today

BERLIN, Aug. 9 (AP)—The American, British and French ambassadors to West Germany met here tonight in preparation for a possible turning point tomorrow in 17 months of negotiations with the Soviet Union over Berlin.

The mayor of West Berlin, Egon Bahr, joined the allied envoys at tea in the Berlin residence of Sir Roger Jackling, the British Ambassador in Bonn.

The Western Big Three met tomorrow with Soviet Ambassador to East Germany, Anatoly Dobrynin, in the 27th session of the four-power Berlin talks that started in March, 1970.

Reports from Bonn said the

ambassadors were prepared to extend tomorrow's session to several days in an all-out effort to reach an accord.

Information available in Berlin, however, indicated there was still disagreement on such issues as Moscow's demand for cutting West Berlin's political links with West Germany and for a Soviet mission in West Berlin.

In Bonn, Foreign Minister Walter Scheel said in an article that "we can already say at this stage there is reason to hope for a successful conclusion."

A major objective of the talks is to regularize and end harassment of travel between Western Europe and West Berlin, a city of 2,100,000 surrounded by Communist East Germany and 110 miles east of the West German border.

Tomorrow's session precedes two important anniversaries in East-West relations.

Ten years ago, on Aug. 13, East Germany, with Soviet approval, raised the wall splitting East and West Berlin and damming the flow of refugees from the East.

Last year, on Aug. 12, West German Chancellor Willy Brandt signed a treaty in Moscow confirming the present boundaries of Europe. But its ratification has been held up pending a Berlin agreement satisfactory to West Germany.

### Moscow Attack On Envoys' Cars Protested by U.S.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (AP)—The State Department protested today to the Soviet Embassy here today and to the Foreign Ministry in Moscow the "very serious attack" on automobiles owned by two American diplomats in Moscow.

Asked if the attack was inspired by the government, press officer John King replied: "We do not think this can happen without official cognizance."

The State Department called in Igor D. Buninov, counselor of the Soviet Embassy, this morning to deliver the protest. Reports from Moscow said that representations also were made there yesterday following the incident early yesterday morning.

There were indications from Moscow that the attack on the two embassy cars were in retaliation for a fire bomb throw on July 25 at a Soviet diplomat's automobile on Long Island.

### Upper Clyde Workers in 3 More Sit-Ins

**Refuse to Quit Yards Pending Official Action**

GLASGOW, Aug. 9 (AP)—Workers struggling to save their jobs with the virtually bankrupt Upper Clyde Shipbuilders consortium voted today to occupy the remaining three of the company's four shipyards.

Workers at the Scotstoun, Linthouse and Govan yards voted at mass meetings to occupy their divisions, as workers on the Clydebank did ten days ago.

The once-proud builders of the Queen Elizabeth 2 and other luxury liners went into receivership last month when Britain's Conservative government refused to lend more money. The government later announced plans to reorganize the firm on smaller lines, which will cost some 6,000 men their jobs.

**Won't Give Up**

Workers have since decided they will refuse to give up their jobs and will occupy the yards instead until the government makes provision for them.

The success of the occupation is expected to depend on how much money Scottish trade unionists can raise to pay strike benefits to the shipyard workers.

About 800,000 Scottish trade unionists will be asked next week to make a weekly contribution to the work-ins at the shipyards. Some unions are suggesting each man give up 50 pence a week to help finance the shipyard occupations.

### Agnew Assesses Press Coverage Of Global Trip

BOSTON, Aug. 9 (AP)—Vice-President Agnew says some coverage of his recent global trip was "totally objective and completely fair" but there was "some coverage that I thought was quite inaccurate and frankly biased to a great extent."

The Christian Science Monitor reported today. "Some of the reporters traveling with me were dismayed that I didn't provide more of what is known as a color event, why I didn't stop and talk to some of the deprived people on the outskirts of Rabat, for example, or why I didn't show some concern about the poverty I encountered along the way," Mr. Agnew said in a Washington interview.

"I can answer that by simply saying that when one is on a diplomatic mission, it requires that he be in good communication with the heads of government he is dealing with, and with administrative-level people. And I can't imagine that great publicity attending the dramatization of what many people would call weakness in various countries would assist my diplomatic assignment."

"How would one of these countries' leaders feel if, when I went to see him the day after my arrival, he was greeted concurrently with a photograph of me shaking my head in dismay over some social problem in his country. It's not compatible with what we were trying to do there."

Although apparently not concerned, the complaints of the police and the naval officers have a common thread—the feeling that they are not getting enough consideration from the nation.

The disaffection underlined the difficulty in implementing policy in two major fields. One is the maintenance of order, a priority mission for the police at a time when large sectors of the population have been showing a tendency to take to the streets to make their grievances known.

The other is the continuing effort to transform the armed forces into a relatively small but effective striking force based on atomic weapons.

**Wage Demands**

Better wages and working conditions are among the major police demands. Monthly salaries for a policeman range from about the equivalent of \$20 to \$35 depending on length of service.

The unions complained also of a reform decreed last April that restricts the Paris police department to the geographical limits of the city instead of covering the suburbs. The suburbs are getting their own police, some of whom may have to be transferred from Paris, not a popular measure.

Raymond Marcellin, the Minister of the Interior, said that the 1971 budget is now being worked out and that he can make no commitments until he knows how much money his ministry is getting. In the meantime, he reminded the police unions that a 1948 law forbids strikes by the police.

**Unloved Police**

In the background of the current police discontent are the constant attacks to which policemen have been subjected by the press and by liberal and leftist organizations for the repressive role they have had to play against student and other groups bent on disorder. The notion that a policeman is a *mal-aimé*, an unpopular person, has contributed to disaffection within the ranks.

Some of the same feeling is apparent in a report that has just come to light in the quarterly journal of the alumni association of the Naval Academy. The report, published in the French newspaper *Le Monde*, was authored by Lt. Comdr. Philippe Renoud, a former aide-de-camp of Michel Debré, Minister of National Defense. The military career has lost prestige in the country, the report complains and cites as one indication of this the difficulty that the academy is having in recruiting candidates.

Moreover, last year 70 young naval officers resigned, a number equivalent to one graduating class at the academy. The dim prospects for promotion were cited as the major reason. The navy was described as top-heavy with old officers.



**SUPER LOTTERY**—A New York housewife tops off her shopping trip at a supermarket by buying a ticket in the state lottery from an automatic vending machine. This is the latest "gimmick" to promote the lottery, which now makes \$30 million plus a year.

### End of Vacations Awaited

### French Police Threaten Strike; Navy Officers Discontented

By Henry Ginger

PARIS, Aug. 9 (NYT)—The French government was confronted last week with expressions of serious discontent within the police and armed forces.

The police unions warned of a possible strike next month after the current vacation season is over. Although such a strike would be illegal, a group of young naval officers complained that the armed forces are not receiving their rightful share of national revenue.

Although apparently not concerned, the complaints of the police and the naval officers have a common thread—the feeling that they are not getting enough consideration from the nation.

The disaffection underlined the difficulty in implementing policy in two major fields. One is the maintenance of order, a priority mission for the police at a time when large sectors of the population have been showing a tendency to take to the streets to make their grievances known.

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Moreover, last year 70 young naval officers resigned, a number equivalent to one graduating class at the academy. The dim prospects for promotion were cited as the major reason. The navy was described as top-heavy with old officers.

### Vatican Study Shows Increase In Priests Leaving Ministry

By Marvyn Howe

ROME, Aug. 9 (NYT)—A growing number of Roman Catholic priests are abandoning their ministries, primarily because of the celibacy ruling, according to the first full study by the Vatican of the problem.

About 20,700 Roman Catholic priests are expected to leave the priesthood during the next five years, the Vatican's study shows.

The study on priests who have been laicized has been prepared for the Episcopal Synod, which will open here on Sept. 30. Problems of the priestly life will be one of the main themes of the synod.

A Vatican sociologist, Msgr. Emilio Colagiovanni, a member of the Sacred Rota, conducted the survey during a two-year period. It was commissioned by the Sacred Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith, the church's commission on dogma and morals.

The 300-page report, which has not yet been made public, has been sent to the presidents of the world's national episcopal conferences. However, the Roman Catholic newspaper *Avenire* has just published a series of three articles containing some of the results of the study.

The survey involves the cases of 8,287 priests who received "dispensation from celibacy" in the period between 1939 and March, 1969.

Demonstrating statistically the steady rise in laicizations, the report emphasizes that this has become a particular matter of concern in view of the sharp drop in the number of ordinations and the increase in the number of Roman Catholics in the world.

The number of laicizations has risen dramatically since 1964, according to the Vatican survey. From 1939 to 1963, only 563 priests had quit their ministries. In 1964, the number leaving the priesthood was 559 and the figure rose to 1,906 in 1969. Figures for the first three months of 1969 were a record 1,141.

Vatican estimates indicate that a total of about 13,000 priests have left their ministries since 1939.

The study shows that in 1969, there was one priest to every 1,254 Roman Catholics. By 1969,

the proportion was one priest for every 1,417.

Msgr. Colagiovanni also noted that the age level of those leaving the priesthood is dropping rapidly, which, he said, means that the church is losing priests at their most active age, leaving the church with a clergy of old men.

Of the 3,051 who left the priesthood from 1968 to March, 1969, one-half were under 35 years of age.

The Vatican study apparently covers only those priests who have formally requested laicization, a process that is reserved to the Holy See. It apparently does not attempt to estimate the number of priests who have left the ministry without seeking official permission. The number of those who have quit without obtaining laicization is not known but it is considered to be fairly high.

**Cosmos No. 433 Is Up**

MOSCOW, Aug. 9 (AP)—Russia has launched another unmanned Cosmos satellite, the 433rd in the top-secret Cosmos series, Tass announced today.

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### Anti-Goldwater Leaflets Reported Spread by Czechs

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (AP)—Czechoslovak agents in the United States distributed leaflets during the 1964 presidential campaign attacking Sen. Barry Goldwater, the Republican nominee, as a racist, according to testimony published yesterday.

The evidence came from a man who testified at a closed session of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee May 5 under the assumed name of Lawrence Britt. He identified himself as a former Czechoslovak intelligence officer who defected to the United States in 1968.

Britt said he believed the leaflets were sent to the United States in diplomatic pouches, then mailed out anonymously. He said he did not know whether any such propaganda venture was undertaken during the 1968 presidential campaign, because by that time he had left what he called the "disinformation department" of Czechoslovak intelligence.

Britt said the leaflets attacking Sen. Goldwater were used because the nominee was considered "a dangerous rival" by the Soviet Union, which dominated the Czechoslovak intelligence service.

"Another reason was to show an American presidential candidate as a racist and to influence the black part of the American population against him," Britt said.



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## Pacifica Begins to Form

While President Nixon's initiatives toward a rapprochement with mainland China have elicited a kind of smug, "why did it take you so long?" approval from Western Europe, they created some concern in the Pacific. This was most evident in Japan and Australia, where the trouble arose less because of what the American President did than how he did it—without prior consultation among allies.

It is often forgotten by Europeans (and many Americans) that the China which is a distant market to nations in the Atlantic area is a pervasive presence in the Pacific. And while there is an Atlantic community, with age-old ties of culture and trade (as well as the hostilities that so often accompany such intimate relationships) the Pacific community is only now emerging out of a welter of racial, economic and cultural patterns.

Pacifica is beginning to emerge. Western

Europe has left few hostages to fortune there, although its stamp, its "fatal impact," in Alan Moorehead's phrase, is heavy upon all the region. But for the United States—especially after wars with Japan, North Korea, China and North Vietnam—the commitment to the Pacific is of major importance. Not only because of Japan's great, and growing significance; not only because there is so much in common among America and Australia and New Zealand.

The United States also has a responsibility toward the little islands that dot the vast ocean—Islands small in themselves and in their individual populations, but substantial in gross, and deserving of a better fate than a careless imperialism once intended for them. The United States has a special obligation, of course, to Micronesia, which it holds by mandate, but there are also the sovereignties that have recently organized into the South Pacific forum—members of the Commonwealth, closer in space and in institutions to Australia and New Zealand, grouped around their largest member, Fiji.

For many of the Pacific Islands, Japan is an old invader and exploiter (and there have been other invaders and exploiters, too) but China is the Chinese—once, in numerous cases, contract labor, now shopkeepers and financiers. They may have come in island schooners or in the holds of small steamers, rather than in warships—but they are there. And the Pacific that is emerging will watch—for a great variety of reasons—Mr. Nixon's visit to Peking. He, too, should bear this crystallizing reality in mind when he exchanges civilities with Chou En-lai.

## Prospects for Yugoslavia

President Tito, at 79, has been elected to another five-year term as the climax to a drastic overhaul of Yugoslavia's federal system. Designed to insure the unity and integrity of the country after his departure, the reforms, hammered out in often-acrimonious sessions over ten months, make much sense, given Yugoslavia's potpourri of nationalities and cultures.

It would be difficult in the best of circumstances to fill the vacuum that will be left by Marshal Tito's exit, and for all its virtues the new Yugoslav structure will be regarded with skepticism. "States' rights" advocates won most of the debates over constitutional relationships between the federal government and the constituent republics. Even a major foreign policy action requires unanimous sanction by the republics. The new system is geared to minimize old frictions, notably between Serbs and Croats, that tore at Yugoslavia's integrity from the time of its creation after World War I.

Such a decentralized structure might work with a universally respected figure of Marshal Tito's proportions at the top—a symbol of national unity, employing his influence to harmonize the interests of diverse republics and hold the country together. There is no such figure on the

Yugoslav scene, and Marshal Tito's function will be filled after his departure by a collective presidency of 23 men.

For a country accustomed to strong central leadership, this collective approach to government could be a disaster. The Soviet Union, still coping with problems in its Eastern European empire arising from Marshal Tito's defection of 1948, will watch eagerly for signs of disintegration in Belgrade.

Moscow, in recent months has resurrected some renegade Yugoslavs—who chose Stalin over Tito in 1948—to deliver lectures forecasting doom for Yugoslavia's efforts to decentralize its politics and its economy. With such developments in mind, the Yugoslav Army chief of staff recently warned the country to prepare, psychologically and militarily, for "armed struggle against a technically stronger aggressor." Perhaps to allay such fears, Leonid Brezhnev, the Soviet Communist party leader, is believed to be planning a visit to Belgrade.

Given the nervous state of Yugoslav-Soviet relations, it is not surprising that Marshal Tito has foregone early retirement and decided to stay on for a time in order to insure, in his words, that the collective presidency can "function normally."

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

### International Opinion

#### The Future of Taiwan

What will the future bring to the thriving island of Taiwan? One gets the impression that, behind the facade of mutually exclusive propaganda lines, a visible, long-range, moderate settlement may have been explored by Chou En-lai and Henry Kissinger. Such a more or less tacit arrangement might, for example, see a gradual withdrawal of America's remaining forces on the island, while China, which at any rate still lacks the necessary amphibian capability, would "in exchange" renounce its intention of "regaining" Taiwan by force.

There is even talk that the 84-year-old Chiang Kai-shek could become lifetime governor of the "province of Taiwan" under mainland Chinese suzerainty. All of this must seem like treason to the Kuomintang leader's pragmatic son and grandchildren than to the old gentleman himself—for they will live to see a post-Mao China in which they might even have a voice. For now, however, the mainland and the island are still separated by conflicts for which the rainbow of President Nixon's travel plans provides only a speculative bridge.

—From the *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* (Zurich).

#### Saigon's Tammany Man

We very much hope that President Thieu of the Republic of South Vietnam will manage before it is too late to make the impending South Vietnam election look less rigged than it does right now.

President Nixon has been hoping that the October voting would be so visibly free, unrigged and competitive that the method of winning (rather than the identity of the winner) would be a vindication of the American intervention.

President Thieu seems not to have got this message. He has done a rigging job that would leave an American Tammany leader of the last century green with envy.

—From the *Christian Science Monitor* (Boston).

#### Greece Under the Yoke

The military regime has been in power for over four years. It has begun to wear a look of permanence that does no credit to its associates and allies in the West. NATO, in particular, has acquiesced in the face of restricted civil and political liberties, and has appeared content to accept the undated promises of Prime Minister Papadopoulos of a return to democracy. It is welcome therefore that the House of Representatives in Washington should have voted against providing further foreign aid until the military regime mends its ways. The vote itself is not decisive. President Nixon could find that "overriding requirements of the national security" justify lifting the ban. It is encouraging, all the same, that the United States has given the hint that Greece in its present political form is not as necessary to the West as the colonels believe.

—From the *Guardian* (London).

### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago

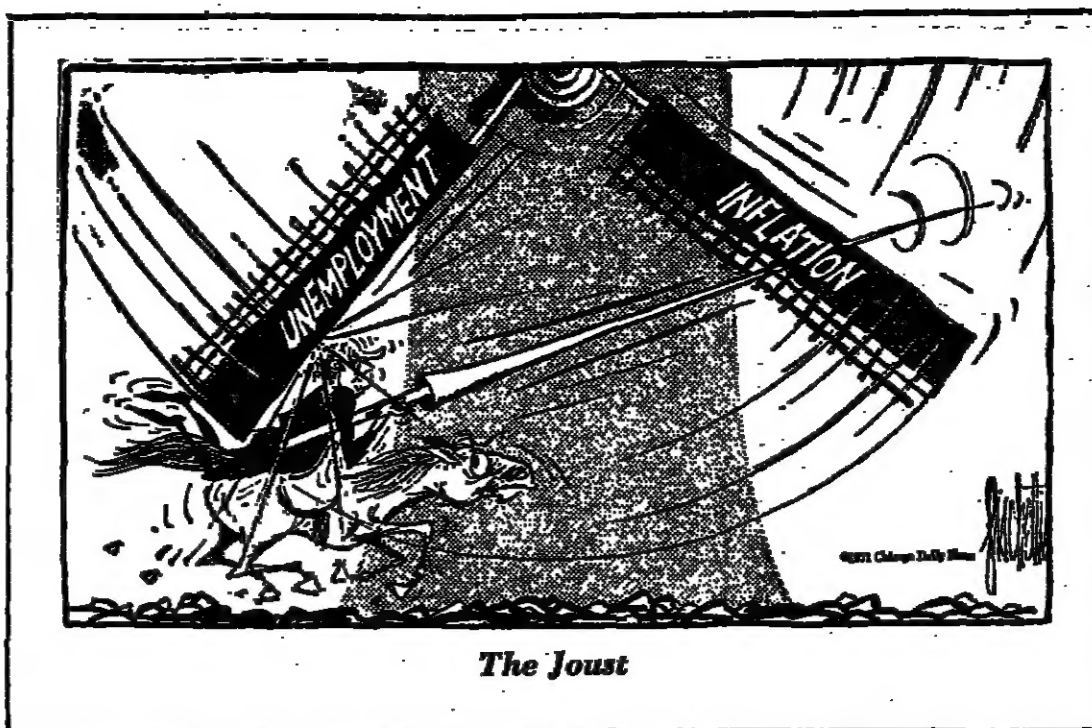
August 10, 1896

ST. PETERSBURG.—The sky was completely overcast here this morning, rendering the observation of the eclipse of the sun totally impossible. The eclipse was marred by the atmospheric conditions and not one astronomer succeeded in making any observations of scientific importance. True, there were a few times when a few momentary glimpses were possible, but of absolutely no value for observation purposes.

#### Fifty Years Ago

August 10, 1921

LAUSANNE.—The Swiss Wine Dealers Association has sent out invitations to similar organizations in all European countries to attend an international conference of anti-prohibitionists to be held here on Sept. 23 and 24. The object of the conference is to secure a broad and comprehensive discussion on the situation created by the world movement for prohibition and to combat this tendency everywhere.



The Joust

## Darkness After Noon

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON.—The first reports from China by the newly admitted American correspondents have been especially fascinating in their picture of egalitarianism in that society. The absence of private cars, the modest salary differentials, the doctors taking their turn of service in remote rural areas—all this has great appeal to those troubled by the individual acquisitiveness of our world.

The comfortable American or European has begun to weary of his society's emphasis on things, on possessions. He believes that their worship brings unhappiness and social discord. He wishes there was a way to instill other values, ones that would build a feeling of community instead of discontent. Perhaps, he thinks, the Chinese Communists have found it.

Perhaps they have. Anyone not distorted by hatred of Communism as an abstraction would wish the Chinese well in trying to give that immense population minimum standards of life. But in the West we are bound to be wary of the means used by the Chinese toward that end, the means of authoritarianism.

Fifty years ago Soviet Communism seemed to many to offer the hope of egalitarian idealism. That was what Lincoln Steffens meant when he said he had seen the future and it worked. But it did not work. We know now that unrestrained power may corrupt the best philosophical intentions. We know that government in the name of workers and peasants may breed privilege as gross as any other. We know that the sacrifice of individuality for the declared common good may exact the most appalling price from the human spirit.

#### Hope Dies Hard

At least everyone ought to know, but hope, clouding judgment, dies hard. How hard is poignantly revealed in an interview published in this month's *Encounter*. It is with Edward Goldstucker, a leading Czech Communist intellectual, former diplomat and rector of Charles University, who now lives in exile in England. The interview was done by two editors of *Der Spiegel*, Prijo Meyer and Klaus Reinhardt.

Goldstucker spoke of the hope in the Prague Spring of 1968 and its crushing by the Russians. If nothing else, he said, the nature of Soviet Communism had been exposed. But why should it have taken until 1968 for a man of such great analytical intelligence to understand that?

"In the 1930's," he said, "we Communists did not all really know what was happening. We grew up in a world in which the Soviet Union was the only socialist country, as the result of a great revolution, the moral prestige of which was very high."

"We took no notice of criticism, which we regarded as hostile propaganda."

The interviewers asked: Even

when the criticism came from comrades?

"When that happened, they ceased to be comrades and became class enemies."

#### The Awakening

It was only when he was himself arrested in 1951, and interrogated on fantastic charges for 18 months, that he told himself the truth—that "this system, that I had held to be the highest level of truth attained by humanity, used lies as the basis of its propaganda and its policy."

It is a sad interview, filled with the pathos of contradiction. Goldstucker says candidly that after a half-century of Soviet Communism, the people in Russia and Eastern Europe "live

in relative poverty, in unfreedom, basically under police regimes." Yet he says he would not have allowed free elections in Czechoslovakia because the Soviet Union would "rightly" have regarded that "as endangering the unity of the working class." Such a view seems to us bewildering, but Goldstucker must regard it as a necessary concession to preserve the hope of Communism. And the phenomenon is hardly confined to him. The man who presides over the shell of Czechoslovakia, Gustav Husak, was himself a victim of the Stalinist terror. Now he in turn disciplines others, probably in the belief that he is preventing something worse. Like Goldstucker, he is a victim of the system. All are victims.

The conflict between individualism and commitment to a system will continue. We in the West—any most people in Eastern Europe—if they could speak—agree with Edward Goldstucker when he says:

"After mature consideration I have come to the conclusion that the only revolutionary thing in the world is the truth."

## The Elusive Eagle

By Kenneth Ames

newspaper Zeri I Poppullit is difficult to find anywhere. In two weeks I found only one copy at a football match. Mostly the kiosks were "sold out" even early in the morning.

#### Tribal Politics

There is no question of any political liberalization. In the context this would mean a return to tribal squabbles and blood feuds, equated with anarchy. Since a large proportion of the party central committee are related to each other either directly or by intermarriage, liberalization would merely involve replacing one "tribe" by an entirely different but equally exclusive one.

There are distinct signs, however, that Enver Hoxha has decided on a gradual but steady relaxation of economic isolation and the dropping of several neighboring feuds. Greece and Yugoslavia have recently been added to the growing list of countries having diplomatic relations. The days when three foreign ambassadors would desperately go looking for a fourth for bridge are long past.

Both Sweden and Denmark have had trade missions visiting Albania in the last few weeks. Sweden is particularly interested because of chrome and nickel and some agricultural products. But in 1970, Swedish exports totaled \$700,000, compared with a \$200,000 import of Albanian goods. The Albanians have also made a bold decision on investment in the tourist industry with an eye on quick returns—again with Scandinavians principally in mind. But here the ideological problem rears its ugly head, for the advantages of hard-currency earnings—minimal at the moment, given the low-budget packaged deals—have to be weighed against the disadvantages of ideological contagion.

#### Hairy Visitors

Already the party paper is condemning youth for being influenced by foreign fashions and music—either directly, from the few tourists, or from watching Yugoslav and Italian television. At present Albanian television is very much in the experimental stage, with only 15 hours of transmission weekly, but programs from neighboring countries can be picked up in most of Albania by the lucky few owners of TV sets—which cost about one year's average working wages.

One of the "ideological" paradoxes is that Albania is rapidly

## Bernard Levin From London:

For a moment, a door was opened, and on the other side of it was a transforming vision of what British industry might be. The door was slammed shut...

LONDON.—The Queen Mary, perhaps the world's most famous ship, lies off San Diego like a beached whale, while the rubberneckers come to look at the gasping leviathan. And the shipyard that built her, in its final reincarnation as part of a shipbuilding merger, has just gone spectacularly bankrupt.

Upper Clyde Shipbuilders, the consortium welded out of half-a-dozen previously independent shipyards (the Clyde is the river on which Glasgow stands, and has been the traditional home of Britain's major shipbuilders for many decades), is a microcosm of Britain's industry: its history, its identity, its character and its fate are all dreadful symbols of what is wrong with the way in which Britain's industrial life is organized and carried on.

If we are ever to solve our major economic problems, we must learn the lessons that the collapse of UCS teaches. But what are those lessons? First, that the Clyde shipyards have been abysmally uncompetitive for many years. Before the Second World War, British shipbuilding really did lead the world, in quality, efficiency and price. But the Second World War ended a long time ago, and since then Britain's shipbuilding has been left behind in all those respects, by practically every country with a major shipyard industry.

The causes of this decline are many, but the biggest single one is the abysmal, the almost immeasurably bad, state of labor-management relations in the industry. The door was slammed shut. The other management on the Clyde had been bitterly opposed to Fairfields; incompetent and unable to learn new ways themselves, they feared and resented those who were willing to trust their workers with new responsibilities. Gradually, the old gang won. The government failed to keep up its backing for the new group; nerves were lost; disloyal managers began to drift away; and eventually Fairfields was swallowed up in what became a consortium of the worst of the existing shipyards, under the name—the now fateful name—of Upper Clyde Shipbuilders.

The industry, in the marvelous and terrible phrase of an old shipyard hand who had begun to understand, right at the end of his life as a Clydeside shipworker, how it might be, was "back in the hands of people who think critical-path analysis is a Greek shipowner."

#### The Bitter End

The end came a week or two ago, when Upper Clyde Shipbuilders, after having millions of pounds of public money pumped into it, finally collapsed in ruin. The situation is being bedeviled by a hopeless "sit-in" on the part of the workers, by the famous politicking of the egregious Anthony Wedgwood Benn himself, as the minister in the Labor government responsible for the organization of UCS and its subsequent subsidizing, largely responsible for the mess, by the ham-fisted idiocy with which John Davies, the corresponding minister in the present government, handled the collapse. He hadn't even enough sense, in announcing it, to say he was sorry for the 7,000 men due to be thrown out of work, and it never even occurred to him to visit Glasgow until the opposition demanded that he do so, by the basic dishonesty of the government's claim that letting UCS go is a stern necessity of their policy of making industry stand on its own feet (the rumors of George's aircraft, which has not, and never has had, the slightest chance of ever being economically self-sufficient, has now had allocated to it almost a billion of public money). But when the smoke has cleared away, the truth will be plain: The fate of Upper Clyde Shipbuilders is a melancholy but exact portrait in miniature of British industry in general. And there are people who argue that we ought not to join the Common Market because we can't manage perfectly well outside it.

(This concludes a two-part series.)



## Saint Laurent: Dropping Out

By Peggy Massin

PARIS, Aug. 9 (Reuters).—Yves Saint Laurent announced today that he was pulling out of the haute-couture business after 14 years at the top.

Saint Laurent, 35, said he would concentrate on the ready-to-wear market from now on. He would continue to dress a few private clients but would present no more couture collections. The red-bearded couturier's business director, Pierre Bergé, blamed the press in part for Saint Laurent's surprise abdication although his showing last month was far better received than his January collection.

"The press has hurt us badly. It looks for one thing—sensationalism and news," Mr. Bergé said. "And unfortunately the clients are influenced by the press." Saint Laurent himself made the decision to withdraw from the haute-couture industry, but it was fully supported by the house's American owners, the Luvon-Charles of the Ritz company, the business director added.

Many fashion experts thought Saint Laurent's initiative would eventually be followed by other top designers and thus lead to the eclipse of Paris haute couture, which has led the world fashion industry for more than half a century.

"I personally feel this is the first breakthrough. Ready-to-wear is the future for fashion," Mr. Bergé said. Saint Laurent, who took over at the famed Christian Dior house after Dior died in 1957, ranked for years as Paris's top designer until his popularity in the high fashion world began dipping to some extent two years ago.

But his influence on the young especially, is still formidable. His World War I-style fashions presented here in January had an enormous influence on mass-produced clothes throughout Europe, despite the poor press reception.

Saint Laurent, after the presentation of his last haute-couture collection.



AP.

Before bringing back the '40s, he was in part responsible for countering the mini-look with the long skirt and the maxi-coat.

Saint Laurent was almost certainly influenced by costs in abandoning couture collections. Putting on one showing costs about \$250,000—and yet high fashion has lately been contributing only one quarter of Saint Laurent's fashion turnover. The ready-to-wear operation has supplied the rest.

Saint Laurent is the second great name to leave the Paris couture scene this year. The legendary Gabrielle "Coco" Chanel died in January.

## THEATER IN MUNICH

### The Controversy Around a Play

By Betty Falkenberg

MUNICH (DIT).—Take the Munich Kammerspiele, already threatened by a split between persisting Biedermeier traditions and political-action ambitions.

Throw in leftist polemicist Heiner Kipphardt, author of "The Oppenheimer Case," who was responsible, as the theater's dramaturge, for selecting its repertoire, and thereby for its latest offering, Wolf Biermann's "The Dra-Dra."

Add a tense municipal situation in which a Social-Democrat mayor is wrestling to contain a young secessionist wing.

Drop in Günter Grass, despised by radicals for his common-sense support of the Brandt government. Then let the rest of the literary world get into the act, and watch a tempest out loose.

In Biermann's play, "The Dra-Dra," the oppressed people of a totalitarian (East German) regime are challenged to overthrow their dragon-leaders. For West German productions, Biermann suggested the substitution of home-grown dragons. Not only was this suggestion taken up by the Munich players, but a list was prepared of dragons of West German government and industry, to be printed, with photos, in the program notes to the play. However, out of fear of "legal complications," the list was never printed.

It did get around, though, and was shown to Günter Grass by the mayor, whose name happened to be on the list. In his column in the Süddeutsche Zeitung, Grass wrote: "My author-colleague Kipphardt has gone over to the witch-hunters. He demonstrates that radical left attitudes are nothing but the mirror-images of extreme right positions. Irrelevant whether, in this case or in others, Nazism or Stalinism feeds the unconscious of the witch-hunters."

No sooner had he spoken out than an alarm went up in leftist circles all over Germany. The novelist Martin Walser called the whole program-notes affair "just a joke," and couldn't see what Grass was getting so worked up about.

The storm raged on, and Kipphardt, whose contract was up for renewal, found himself out of a job.

Questioned about what he thought of Walser's call for solidarity for Kipphardt—that all actors quit and all authors, stage designers, composers, and drama

publishers boycott the theater—Joachim Kaiser, reporter for the Süddeutsche Zeitung, commented, "All the protesting actors and directors can well afford their protest. They are among the most coveted performers in Germany. They have nothing to lose and they know it. What's more, in the quasi-democratic vote they insisted on taking, the majority were not for Kipphardt. As for the publishers not dealing with the theater, that's a lot of hokey."

But if all this tempest boils down to is a pot of local politics, or theater, or theater-political intrigues, why all the fuss?

Grass says: Because "the medieval Ship of Fools is still afloat. Since we have more than our share of Rightist Fools, and as their brand of madness can hardly be a source of amusement to us any more, let us here consider those Leftist Fools who substitute the word radical for tough thinking. Their (the Munich Kammerspiele) attempt to let loose a dragonhead complete with lists of heads-to-roll follows an ancient custom of the right."

## Music in London

### Gerald Moore: Greatest Of All Accompanists

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON, Aug. 9 (DIT).—

When Gerald Moore announced his retirement nearly five years ago and committed himself to it with a memorable farewell concert at the Royal Festival Hall, assisted by Elizabeth Schwarzkopf, Victoria de los Angeles and Dietrich Fischer-Dieskau, there can have been few who thought that he would vanish thus suddenly and utterly from the musical scene.

He didn't, of course. No longer active as a professional accompanist, he is an indefatigable and delightful lecturer and is, at the moment, presiding as artistic director over the South Bank's summer series of song recitals at the Queen Elizabeth Hall and conducting master classes for aspiring singers and accompanists in the adjoining Purcell Room.

There was a hint, at the close of that farewell concert, of what still lay in store. It had been a long program. The standing ovation threatened to be interminable. And there was the even more formidable threat of a horde of friends and well-wishers descending upon the green room to say good-bye.

I shall never forget how he stopped the applause and headed off the invasion. He begged his admirers to remember that the hour was late, and that, if there were any further delay, Elizabeth, Victoria and Dietrich might miss their last bus. It was an example of that combination of delicious incongruity and

split-second timing that is the hallmark of a master showman. It must seem paradoxical that a man of such showmanly predilections, and accomplishments should have chosen as a career that of the lowly and self-effacing accompanist. Even the fact that he liberated the accompanist from his secondary status, and documented the emancipation in a book called "The Unashamed Accompanist," does not entirely resolve the paradox.

One might argue that he was simply a late starter, that in his present activity as a lecturer he had finally come into his own. The large audience that relished every minute of "An Evening with Gerald Moore" at the Queen Elizabeth Hall Friday night might agree. But those of them who looked behind the quips, shrewdly distributed and impeccably delivered, to what he had to say about the accompanist's art, will have seen that he has been a showman all along, that it was his own understanding of a performer's privileges and responsibilities that made him the greatest of all accompanists.

In the long run, of course, the art of the accompanist is to embody the old adage that the greatest art is that which disguises art. How well Gerald Moore succeeded was implicit in a story he told about a questioner, at one of his lectures, who asked: "Mr. Moore, did you ever, in the course of your career, consider the possibility of becoming a pianist?"

## 'A' Stands for Vinegar and for Mushrooms

By Waverley Root

IN 1944, when the intricately changing bells of the Ghirlandola, the tower of the cathedral of Modena, warned of the approach of American bombers, an army of fleeing bicyclists streamed from the city. Some of the riders had scooped up

jars and similar valuables, but the luggage carriers of others were filled with small kegs, the most precious items the cyclists could save from the expected "bombardment." The kegs contained aceto balsamico, the subtle herb-flavored vinegar which is a specialty of Modena.

Aceto balsamico is made in accord with traditions that date at least from the 15th century. In 1040, Bonifacio di Canossa, a powerful baron of the region, gave Henry III, as a coronation gift, a specially made keg with silver repoussé designs.

Delivered on a cart drawn by two snow-white oxen, this vinegar was considered so precious in Renaissance times that it was disposed of separately by will, figuring among the more important bequests.

Old Modena families still produce their own, starting with a herb-flavored liquid made from a vinegar mother at least ten years old, which is moved each year through a series of 12 barrels of oak, chestnut, mulberry and juniper wood, blended at each move with part of the previous contents of the barrel.

The number is traditional, and so is the practice of covering the barrels with a smooth slab of stone from the nearby Secchia River.

Some Modena cellars hold vinegar 70 years old. It is almost black, has an aromatic odor, and a mingled tart-sweet flavor, with acidity of not less than 6 percent and alcoholic content of not more than 1.5 percent. Russian, suffering from scurvy, took aceto balsamico to combat it, and wrote that it had restored him to "health and vigor."

Traditionally, again, the vinegar is drawn from the oak and brought to the table in impressively handsome bottles—heavy dark-blue spheres, with thick feet and necks. These bottles are becoming rare objects, sought after by antique dealers, and so is the vinegar, whose confection, under the pressures of modern life, is being abandoned by private families to commercial manufacturers. Old-timers insist that the mass-produced vinegar, sold as aceto modenese or aceto del duce (the duke of Dole is meant), cannot touch the homemade product. The manufacturers maintain it is just as good. Cheapest emperor.

**The Agaric**

When you think gastronomy, of mushrooms, the chances are pretty good that the image which will come to mind will be that of the agaric. Agaricus campestris, the common field or meadow mushroom, is the most widely eaten of all such fungi. It is often gathered wild, but it is also the species most frequently cultivated—it was, in-

deed, already being cultivated in Paris in the Middle Ages. When you find, on a restaurant menu, a dish described simply as with mushrooms, without further specification, agaricus campestris is almost certainly what you will find on your plate. It is a delicious food, but, alas, it is becoming more and more expensive. This is a result of the retreat of the horse before the automobile. The agaric thrives on horse manure, a fertilizer not produced by the automobile.

You are perfectly safe with the agaric, but the difficulty is to determine what is an agaric and what is not. The mushroom raises questions of nomenclature. The name is supposed to come from Agar, a town in ancient Samaria, in the Caucasus, but nobody knows why. It is a reasonable assumption that this region was once known for its mushrooms. Taxonomists contributed nothing to clarify when they named a family of mushrooms agaricaceae, and one of its more than fifty genera agaricus. Strictly speaking, only members of this genus, which includes about a dozen species and innumerable sub-species, should be called agarics, but popular usage has played hob with this fine distinction and applies the name to other members of the family as well; and popular nomenclature also varies from place to place. Some classifiers have tried to reduce the confusion by dropping the name agaricus and substituting psalliota instead.

Agaricus, or psalliota, campestris is easily confused with the yellowing agaric (psalliota xanthoderma), so called because if you break it open the white flesh immediately turns yellow; it also turns yellow in the cooking pot, if you have not been discouraged by its ink or phenol odor from cooking it. Despite its phenomena of odor and color, you need have no fear: it is indigestible, but not poisonous. The wood agaric (psalliota silvatica) is found in stumps of pine, and while the fallow field agaric (psalliota arvensis) likes conifer woods too, it also grows in the open, preferably on unplowed land. It smells like a mixture of almonds and anise and tastes a little like a hazelnut. It might not occur to you to eat the mushrooms often found growing in ruins, or between paving stones, or even pushing up asphalt sidewalks, but they are particularly palatable, as

their name indicates—psalliota edulis, edible agaric.

These are all true agarics—that is, members of the genus agaricus (psalliota). A good many others usually called agarics are not. I have not been able to determine whether what is popularly known as the holly agaric, because, of course, it grows in association with this plant, is a true agaric or not; in any case it is good eating. But the honey agaric, so called from its color, is definitely not; its scientific name is armillaria mellea. It is also referred to as the Medusa's head mushroom because its cap is prickly with little scales. It is edible, but can upset sensitive stomachs unless it has been scalded for two or three minutes in lightly salted boiling water and then allowed to drain before final cooking. That common spring

mushroom, St. George's mushroom, is not an agaric either in the eyes of mycologists, who call it tricholoma georgii. Picked young and fresh, it adds flavor to stews, and is easily dried for later consumption. Often confused with it is the fairy-ring mushroom, whose growing pattern traces circles in the grass; it has a pleasant odor and an agreeable taste, but the flesh is hard.

The orange milk agaric abusively introduces another genus into the list, and one with some redoubtable members, amanita. While the real orange milk agaric has an agreeable odor and taste, it is easily confused with the false variety, the fly-killing amanita muscaria, whose toxicity, curiously, varies from place to place; there are localities where it is eaten with impunity.

There are a number of folk superstitions, all unreliable, on means for distinguishing edible mushrooms from poisonous ones. One of the most widespread is that a silver spoon placed in a pot where mushrooms are cooking will turn black if they are dangerous. Don't count on it.

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### European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam	Brussels	Paris	Düsseldorf	London	Zurich
Amst. 100.00	Bruss. 100.00	Paris 100.00	Düsseld. 100.00	London 100.00	Zurich 100.00
Amst. 100.00	Bruss. 100.00	Paris 100.00	Düsseld. 100.00	London 100.00	Zurich 100.00
Amst. 100.00	Bruss. 100.00	Paris 100.00	Düsseld. 100.00	London 100.00	Zurich 100.00

### Market Closed

The Milan Stock Exchange will be closed until Aug. 30 for summer recess.

### Tokyo Exchange

Aug. 9, 1971

Price	Yen	Price	Yen
Asahi Glass	100	Asahi Glass	100
Asahi Glass	100	Asahi Glass	100
Asahi Glass	100	Asahi Glass	100

### Eurodollars

Aug. 9, 1971

Bid	Ask	Change
100.00	100.00	0.00
100.00	100.00	0.00
100.00	100.00	0.00

### Foreign Stock Indexes

Aug. 9, 1971

Index	Value	Change
Amsterdam	100.00	0.00
Amsterdam	100.00	0.00
Amsterdam	100.00	0.00

### European Gold Markets

Aug. 9, 1971

Gold	Price	Change
100.00	100.00	0.00
100.00	100.00	0.00
100.00	100.00	0.00

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### Toronto Stocks

Closing prices on Aug. 9, 1971

High	Low	Last	Chg
100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
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### Mutual Funds

Closing prices on Aug. 9, 1971

Bid	Ask	Chg
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### NEW YORK (AP)

The following quotations are for the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. (NASD) market.

Prices are in dollars and cents, unless otherwise indicated.

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### New York Stock Exchange Trading

— 1971 — Stocks and Bonds

High	Low	Last	Chg
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High	Low	Last	Chg
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### — 1971 — Stocks and Bonds

High	Low	Last	Chg
100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
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### — 1971 — Stocks and Bonds

High	Low	Last	Chg
100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
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### — 1971 — Stocks and Bonds

High	Low	Last	Chg
100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
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### — 1971 — Stocks and Bonds

High	Low	Last	Chg
100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
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### — 1971 — Stocks and Bonds

High	Low	Last	Chg
100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00

### — 1971 — Stocks and Bonds

High	Low	Last	Chg
100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
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### — 1971 — Stocks and Bonds

High	Low	Last	Chg
100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
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### — 1971 — Stocks and Bonds

High	Low	Last	Chg
100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00

### — 1971 — Stocks and Bonds

High	Low	Last	Chg
100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00

### — 1971 — Stocks and Bonds

High	Low	Last	
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## Dollar Plunges Again, Gold Soars in Europe

PARIS, Aug. 9 (UPI).—A U.S. congressional panel, advocacy of a dollar devaluation, created turmoil on European gold and currency markets today, leaving the dollar at its lowest level in years.

Gold soared over \$44 an ounce on some markets, its highest price since the two-tier system was established in 1968.

The dollar, already weakened by Bank of France measures last week, plunged still further and opened sharply lower from Friday's level. It took yet another blow on news from Zurich that the Swiss national bank had acted to stem a massive inflow of dollars and had ordered Swiss banks buying the U.S. currency to hold an equivalent amount in an account blocked for the next ten days without interest.

The cause of storm was the report published Saturday by the Senate-Economic subcommittee which said the dollar was "overvalued" and recommended a general currency realignment by which most industrial countries would raise the value of their currencies in relation to the dollar, effectively devaluing it.

On top of this report, which came at a time when the market was particularly jittery, came the announcement that the United States would draw \$682 million from the International Monetary Fund.

Some European bankers saw this as an indication that the U.S. ability to finance its payments deficit had become strained. The United States gold stock will fall perilously close to the \$10 billion mark as a result, and the international financial community has been fearful that the stock, once as high as \$24 billion, drops to \$10 billion, the Treasury might close down the gold window—refuse to redeem dollars for gold at \$35 per ounce. The U.S. gold stock was \$10.51 billion at the end of June.

It all added up to one thing—a heavy blow against the dollar. At Frankfurt, where dealers decried conditions as "hysterical," the dollar opened sharply down at 2.499-5/16 Deutsche marks, compared with the Friday closing of 2.498 DM. By midday it was at its lowest-ever point of 2.490, until it finally closed at 2.489.

In Zurich the Swiss franc price of the dollar closed at 4.0490 bid and 4.0520 offered, a record low and a spectacular 0.0190 below Friday's close.

At the same time, the Swiss national bank continued to offer to buy dollars at 4.06, fixed by its last week as a voluntary intervention point.

In fact, this was a two-tier market for the dollar. A central bank source pointed out that the commercial banks were evidently detecting an exchange risk premium.

In a move to stop the speculative inflow of dollars, the national bank and the commercial banks

earlier agreed to freeze the Swiss franc equivalent of all dollars sold to it for ten days in "sterilized accounts."

Today's dollar price was the lowest since the upward revaluation of the Swiss franc on May 10. One dealer estimated the national bank took in between \$300 million and \$400 million this morning before it decided to block the inflow.

In Paris, where the French central bank Wednesday ordered foreign accounts held at Aug. 3 levels in an attempt to halt dollar speculation, there was little activity today. The Bank of France continued to support the dollar at 5.5130 francs, just above the floor level.

In London markets, moderate trading was reported with the price of a pound up from 2.4190 to 2.4193 francs, considered a normal market fluctuation.

The dollar weakened in Amsterdam to 3.5075 guilders compared to Friday's average price of 3.53125 guilders. Dealers were reported closely watching developments in Frankfurt and Zurich.

In Brussels the dollar dropped from an average of 49.55 francs Friday to 49.40 today and Madrid's private banks said the dollar was down one-half centime to 69.485 pesetas.

As the dollar continued its downward plunge, gold prices soared in the opposite direction. In London the price of bullion was fixed at its highest level in two years—\$43.94 an ounce.

Frankfurt Record

At times gold was quoted at \$43.90 bid, \$44.10 asked. The afternoon fixing represented a rise of \$1.38 from Friday afternoon.

In Frankfurt, the gold fixing of \$43.45 per ounce was also the highest since May 1969, when it reached \$44 an ounce. The price also soared in Zurich to a record, \$44.10. The early afternoon price was \$1.35 above Friday's close and \$0.10 above the previous high recorded March 9, 1969.

In Paris the price of gold leapt to its highest level in more than two years, reaching \$43.24 an ounce this afternoon compared to \$42.25 on Friday.

Dealers said the price did not jump as high as elsewhere because Frenchmen no longer felt the need to move into gold in times of monetary uncertainty.

Today's price was not a record for the Paris market. Immediately after General de Gaulle's resignation in April, 1969, the metal shot up to almost \$49 an ounce.

The frenetic activity in Europe failed to bring any outward reaction from Washington.

The Treasury said it stood by its statement last week which dismissed the subcommittee talk of revaluation as not reflecting "any wide body of congressional opinion."

White House press secretary Ron Ziegler said that there was "no need for us to make additional comment" on the Treasury statement.

## FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

### Japan Sets Up Cartel

Japanese electronic manufacturers have reportedly agreed to form an export-price cartel for desk-top electronic calculators to ensure orderly exports to 14 nations. Press reports said the agreement will specify the lowest export price for 15 types of electronic calculators. Makers and exporters who fail to abide by the price controls will be fined, the reports said. The move was made to forestall increasing complaints by the United States and West Germany about the influx of Japanese electronic calculators, the reports said. Industry sources predict Japan's exports of desk-top calculators in 1971 will reach about 70 percent of its estimated output of about 2.4 million units.

### Alcoa Unit Sets Loan

Alcoa Finance Corp., a wholly owned subsidiary of Aluminum Co. of America (Alcoa), will float an \$80 million franc, 6.5 percent 15-year loan per on the Swiss capital market between Aug. 23 and 26, Schweizerischer Bankverein, an issuing consortium leader, reports. The loan is guaranteed by Alcoa.

### Soviet Fiat's Output

The auto factory built by Fiat at Togliatti, in the Soviet Union, will be capable of producing 600,000 cars a year by 1972, Vincenzo Buffa, Fiat's assistant general manager, says. In an interview with the Italian publication *Technologia Meccanica*, he said the 600,000-unit level would be less than the full capacity of the plant. Mr. Buffa said that out of the \$780 million of goods

supplied to build the plant, \$500 million came from the West and the rest from the East. In addition to preparing the technical project and helping with the construction of the plant, Fiat contributed a total of 7,900 tons of machinery, the magazine said.

### Indonesian Oil Award

Atlantic Richfield says its Indonesian subsidiary has been awarded a production-sharing contract covering a 6,500 square mile onshore block in northeastern Kalimantan (Indonesian Borneo). The eight-year contract is the third such joint venture between Pertamina, Indonesia's state-owned oil company, and Atlantic Richfield Indonesia Inc. Arco said production of oil is scheduled to begin late this year from fields in the Java Sea, where it is operator for a four-company group.

### Bovril Accepts Bid

The board of Bovril Ltd. has approved the new terms of a takeover bid by Rowntree's chairman and directors say they strongly recommend the offer to shareholders. Rowntree says the terms of the offer are: For every ten ordinary shares of Bovril, holders will receive three ordinary shares of Rowntree and £17.50 nominal 8 percent convertible unsecured loan stock 1986-2001 and £11 nominal of 10 percent unsecured loan stock 1986-2001. Bovril is already under offer from Cavenham Foods Ltd., whose latest offer values each Bovril share at 42 pence, compared with Rowntree's first offer of 36 pence and the latest offer of 43 pence.

### 900,000 Barrels a Day

## Indonesia's Zooming Oil Production

By Robert Foxworth

NEW YORK (AP-DJ).—Indonesia, Asia's biggest oil producer and the world's twelfth, is rapidly becoming one of the most attractive oil countries.

Indonesia's oil output has doubled during the past few years, to 900,000 barrels a day; one of its established fields is among the 20 in the world that have yielded 1,000 million barrels of crude.

About 35 foreign operators are exploring for oil in the country, both onshore and off. Over the next decade they will spend a billion dollars in exploration alone.

Within the next three years, Indonesian crude oil output is expected to reach 2 million barrels a day, which it should have no trouble selling. Two factors support the outlook. The first is the quality of the oil. Unlike the crudes of the Middle East, most Indonesian deposits are low in sulphur, which causes pollution. Crude from Indonesia's Minas field, for example, has a sulphur content of barely 0.5 percent.

The second positive factor is its location near Japan, the fastest-growing market for oil in the world. During 1970, demand there rose almost 20 percent to 4.03 million barrels a day. Currently, Japan obtains 90 percent of its crude from the Middle East. Not only is it high in pollutants but it also is located in a highly uncertain political climate. When Indonesia recently boosted the price of its crude oil to Japan,

nese outlets from \$1.67 a barrel to \$2.21 a barrel there was no decline in buying.

The U.S., which already ranks second to Japan as an importer of Indonesian crude, may soon be importing more than the 29 million barrels it took last year.

Like any boom area, Indonesia has attracted many oil companies. Five of the old Far East oil operators who have been producing off and on in the country for decades. Others are the Royal Dutch/Shell Group, which was formed in Indonesia; Caltex, the country's largest producer, jointly owned by Standard Oil Co. of California and Texaco Inc., and Standard Vacuum, a partnership venture of Mobil Oil Corp. and Standard Oil Co. (New Jersey), which first started drilling in Indonesia in 1912.

Atlantic Richfield Co. is building two huge oil-drilling platforms, at a cost of \$80 million, 20 miles from Java.

The company will use them to sink six development wells through 145 feet of water. Later entrants besides Atlantic Richfield and its partners include Union Oil Co. of California, Getty Oil Co., Continental Oil Co., Cities Service Co., Ashland Oil Inc., Phillips Petroleum Co. and Tenneco Oil Co.

Among some of the smaller firms are White Shield Corp., Tesoro Petroleum Inc., the oil exploration unit of R. J. Reynolds Industries, Asamera Oil Corp. and Natamex Co.

To date, the really big fields like Minas are all on land, though some offshore deposits may eventually turn out to be large, too. Offshore, the geology can be deceiving.

For many of the operators, the hardest part will be financing the costly exploration and development work, which under their contracts with the government can't be postponed. But the stakes are high.

## Purchasing Group Fears More Inflation

### U.S. Unit Worried By Wage Increases

By Thomas W. Ennis

NEW YORK, Aug. 9 (UPI).—Inflation worries "remain intense" among purchasing executives, according to the monthly survey of its members by the National Association of Purchasing Management, Inc.

The purchasing group is especially concerned about the threat of accelerated inflation following the settlement of labor contracts, like the ones made recently by five big steel producers.

Price inflation, according to the survey, has continued to show a somewhat erratic pattern in terms of rate.

In July, 44 percent of the purchasing executives participating in the survey paid higher prices compared with the preceding month, and 3 percent paid less.

In June, 57 percent had paid more for goods than they had in May, and 1 percent was charged less. Despite month-to-month variations in prices, the tempo of increases has generally stepped up since the end of 1970, the purchasing association found.

The group has also mixed views about whether the federal government should legislate new foreign trade controls to protect U.S. industries.

When asked whether they were for or against more protectionism, 42 percent replied yes, 33 percent said no, and 25 percent were undecided.

In response to the same question last year, 38 percent said yes, 35 percent said no, and 27 percent were undecided.

## Law 'n' Order Biz Booming

NEW YORK, Aug. 9 (AP-DJ).—The market for law enforcement equipment is expanding rapidly in the United States as officials increasingly employ advanced devices to fight crime.

Industry sources estimate that total U.S. spending for law enforcement equipment will rise to \$700 million this year, up about 50 percent from four years ago.

More companies are entering the field—at least 31 concerns make tear gas, for instance. At last year's convention of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, the number of companies demonstrating equipment rose to 163, more than double the '76 in 1963.

Fast-selling items include computers to store records on criminals, radar devices and machines to test alcohol on a driver's breath. There also is a clamor with a radio transmitter. Among the new products an \$8,800 Singer Co. camera that takes night pictures at long distances without flashbulbs.

Critics are not sure equipment pays. "There is very little relationship between equipment and crime cutting," contends Harvard Law School professor James Vorenberg, who headed President Johnson's crime commission.

Others say training in the use of new equipment is inadequate. A survey by the chiefs of police group showed 79 percent of the law-enforcement agencies in the United States issue or authorize use of aerosol chemical irritant projects, such as Mace. Yet only 35 percent of the agencies had written guidelines or instructions to govern their use. And in many cases, the guidelines were merely manufacturer-supplied instructions telling how to use the chemical, not when or why.

## Woolworth Profit Drops 5.9%, Sales Rise

NEW YORK, Aug. 9 (UPI).—

F.W. Woolworth, the nation's largest chain of variety stores, had an indicated 5.9 percent earnings decline in the year's first half, although consolidated sales rose 8 percent from the first half of 1970.

The profit decline reflected rising costs and the decreased earnings of its British subsidiary,

the company reported. The six-month net income included a 52.7 percent share of income from the British subsidiary.

First Half 1971 1970  
Revenue (millions) 1,158.33 1,081.24  
Profits (millions) 18.36 19.32  
Per Share 0.56 0.61

Woolworth commented that the rate of sales increase was "insuf-

ficient in volume to improve earnings," and said this was due to "rising operational and start-up costs."

In the 1971 period, the company opened 12 Woolco department stores, 18 Woolworth stores in the consolidated companies and a total of 64 retail units in the Kinney Shoe and Richman Brothers operations.

### Acme Markets

First Quarter 1971 1970  
Revenue (millions) 453.51 450.02  
Profits (millions) 3.62 2.39  
Per Share 1.06 0.70

### American Standard

Second Quarter 1971 1970  
Revenue (millions) 370.25 359.06  
Profits (millions) 4.54 4.78  
Per Share 0.85 0.97

### Keynote Consolidated Industries

First Half 1971 1970  
Revenue (millions) 708.56 696.96  
Profits (millions) 5.61 7.96  
Per Share 0.43 0.61

### Eltra

Third Quarter 1971 1970  
Revenue (millions) 106.31 111.41  
Profits (millions) 4.16 4.72  
Per Share 0.54 0.61

### Jonathan Logan

Second Quarter 1971 1970  
Revenue (millions) 68.93 59.30  
Profits (millions) 4.16 3.32  
Per Share 0.80 0.74

### Outboard Marine

Third Quarter 1971 1970  
Revenue (millions) 119.9 84.8  
Profits (millions) 13.08 5.44  
Per Share 1.62 0.67

### Kane-Miller

Second Quarter 1971 1970  
Revenue (millions) 78.88 71.38  
Profits (millions) 0.87 0.64  
Per Share 0.32 0.30

### Penn-Dixie Cement

Second Quarter 1971 1970  
Revenue (millions) 62.97 55.5  
Profits (millions) 1.25 0.98  
Per Share 0.47 0.34

### Pitney Bowes

Second Quarter 1971 1970  
Revenue (millions) 78.8 72.2  
Profits (millions) 3.14 4.34  
Per Share 0.23 0.33

### Scott Mfg

Second Quarter 1971 1970  
Revenue (millions) 119.9 113.8  
Profits (millions) 3.21 3.1  
Per Share 0.77 0.74

### Aggett & Myers

Second Quarter 1971 1970  
Revenue (millions) 187.6 165.9  
Profits (millions) 8.29 6.34  
Per Share 1.00 0.75

### First Half

Revenue (millions) 339.9 319.8  
Profits (millions) 15.08 12.29  
Per Share 1.80 1.45

### Second Quarter

Revenue (millions) 139.4 120.0  
Profits (millions) 8.23 6.68  
Per Share 1.68 1.48

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Deposits (millions) 62.97 55.5  
Profits (millions) 1.25 0.98  
Per Share 0.47 0.34

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## Dog Days and Worries Bring N.Y. Price Sag

By William D. Smith

NEW YORK, Aug. 9 (UPI).—The dog days of summer have arrived and prices sagged for almost all groups today in the slowest trading on the New York Stock Exchange since Aug. 17 of last year.

Both institutional and small lot

## Complaints About Brokers Rising, SEC Chief Says

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (Reuters).—Investors' complaints about stockbrokers have increased sharply in recent months, the head of the Securities & Exchange Commission (SEC), William J. Casey, said in an interview with U.S. News and World Report.

Mr. Casey said that many problems remain in brokerage firms after the Wall Street crash of 1929-30, when about 100 firms went out of business.

He said that the commission is hampered in its work by budgetary constraints, lack of personnel and pressure of deadlines. The SEC should make available sooner public disclosure of the transactions of so-called insiders—officers and directors or large stockholders of companies.

Mr. Casey said the SEC had asked for a supplementary appropriation of about \$3.5 million to add 230 people to its present authorized staff of 1,410 persons.

Steps the commission is taking to improve conditions in brokerage houses, he said, include making more information available to investors, consideration of a requirement that firms make disclosures of their financial and operating positions, particularly in the net capital area, and pushing for higher standards of capital requirements, knowledge and professional qualifications for licensing of new broker-dealers.

Loomis Nominated

BANGOR, Me., Aug. 9 (UPI).—President Nixon has nominated Philip A. Loomis Jr., a veteran member of the SEC staff, to be a member of the commission, the White House announced.

Mr. Loomis will succeed Richard B. Smith, who resigned on July 31 to return to a private law practice.

Amex Down

The American Exchange index fell 12 to 24.25. Declining issues led advances 582 to 286, with 263 issues unchanged. Volume rose to 2,054,000 shares from 1,896,000 shares Friday.

Topper was the most active issue. It closed at 18 1/8, down 1 3/8, on volume of 85,000 shares. Among other active issues were King Radio, down 7 1/8 at 8 5/8; United Foods, unchanged at 6; and Inxco, unchanged at 8 1/2.

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## Trading

[illegible]

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—Cash		CORN					
prices in primary markets as regis-		Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb
		1.24 1/4	1.25 1/4	1.24 1/4	1.25 1/4	1.25 1/4	1.25 1/4
		1.24 1/4	1.25 1/4	1.24 1/4	1.25 1/4	1.25 1/4	1.25 1/4

prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:			
COMMODITIES and unit Monday Yearly			
FOODS			
Cocoa (Acacia) lb. ....	32 3/4	38 1/2	
Cocoa (Garcia) lb. ....	1 1/4	50 1/4	
TEXTILES			
Princeton 64-60 3/16 74.	17 1/2	18 1/2	
METALS			
Steel billets (Pitt.) ton	114.00	108.00	
Iron & Pig Iron (Pitt.)	75.00	69.00	
Sheet metal 36" x 72" x 1/16	30.00	30.00	
Lead spot lb. ....	11 1/4-11 1/2	15-15 1/2	
Copper sheet lb. ....	56 1/4-54 5/8	60-60 1/2	
Tin, 100 lb. ....	1.70	1.70	
Zinc, 56 lb. x 1/16 in. lb.	17	15 1/2	
Iron S.W. N. E. lb.	1.75 1/4	1.74	
COMMODITY Index			
Monthly index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1921)	368.0	405.9	
* Nominal * Adjusted			
NEW YORK FUTURES			
August 9, 1921			
World sugar No. 11: Sept. 4.51, Oct. 4.52, Jan. 7.21, March 7.17, May 7.17, July 7.17, Sept. 7.17, Nov. 7.17, Dec. 7.17			
World sugar No. 12: Sept. 4.51, Oct. 4.52, Jan. 7.21, March 7.17, May 7.17, July 7.17, Sept. 7.17, Nov. 7.17, Dec. 7.17			
World sugar No. 13: Sept. 4.51, Oct. 4.52, Jan. 7.21, March 7.17, May 7.17, July 7.17, Sept. 7.17, Nov. 7.17, Dec. 7.17			
World sugar No. 14: Sept. 4.51, Oct. 4.52, Jan. 7.21, March 7.17, May 7.17, July 7.17, Sept. 7.17, Nov. 7.17, Dec. 7.17			
World sugar No. 15: Sept. 4.51, Oct. 4.52, Jan. 7.21, March 7.17, May 7.17, July 7.17, Sept. 7.17, Nov. 7.17, Dec. 7.17			
World sugar No. 16: Sept. 4.51, Oct. 4.52, Jan. 7.21, March 7.17, May 7.17, July 7.17, Sept. 7.17, Nov. 7.17, Dec. 7.17			
World sugar No. 17: Sept. 4.51, Oct. 4.52, Jan. 7.21, March 7.17, May 7.17, July 7.17, Sept. 7.17, Nov. 7.17, Dec. 7.17			
World sugar No. 18: Sept. 4.51, Oct. 4.52, Jan. 7.21, March 7.17, May 7.17, July 7.17, Sept. 7.17, Nov. 7.17, Dec. 7.17			
World sugar No. 19: Sept. 4.51, Oct. 4.52, Jan. 7.21, March 7.17, May 7.17, July 7.17, Sept. 7.17, Nov. 7.17, Dec. 7.17			
World sugar No. 20: Sept. 4.51, Oct. 4.52, Jan. 7.21, March 7.17, May 7.17, July 7.17, Sept. 7.17, Nov. 7.17, Dec. 7.17			
World sugar No. 21: Sept. 4.51, Oct. 4.52, Jan. 7.21, March 7.17, May 7.17, July 7.17, Sept. 7.17, Nov. 7.17, Dec. 7.17			
World sugar No. 22: Sept. 4.51, Oct. 4.52, Jan. 7.21, March 7.17, May 7.17, July 7.17, Sept. 7.17, Nov. 7.17, Dec. 7.17			
World sugar No. 23: Sept. 4.51, Oct. 4.52, Jan. 7.21, March 7.17, May 7.17, July 7.17, Sept. 7.17, Nov. 7.17, Dec. 7.17			
World sugar No. 24: Sept. 4.51, Oct. 4.52, Jan. 7.21, March 7.17, May 7.17, July 7.17, Sept. 7.17, Nov. 7.17, Dec. 7.17			
World sugar No. 25: Sept. 4.51, Oct. 4.52, Jan. 7.21, March 7.17, May 7.17, July 7.17, Sept. 7.17, Nov. 7.17, Dec. 7.17			
World sugar No. 26: Sept. 4.51, Oct. 4.52, Jan. 7.21, March 7.17, May 7.17, July 7.17, Sept. 7.17, Nov. 7.17, Dec. 7.17			
World sugar No. 27: Sept. 4.51, Oct. 4.52, Jan. 7.21, March 7.17, May 7.17, July 7.17, Sept. 7.17, Nov. 7.17, Dec. 7.17			
World sugar No. 28: Sept. 4.51, Oct. 4.52, Jan. 7.21, March 7.17, May 7.17, July 7.17, Sept. 7.17, Nov. 7.17, Dec. 7.17			
World sugar No. 29: Sept. 4.51, Oct. 4.52, Jan. 7.21, March 7.17, May 7.17, July 7.17, Sept. 7.17, Nov. 7.17, Dec. 7.17			
World sugar No. 30: Sept. 4.51, Oct. 4.52, Jan. 7.21, March 7.17, May 7.17, July 7.17, Sept. 7.17, Nov. 7.17, Dec. 7.17			
World sugar No. 31: Sept. 4.51, Oct. 4.52, Jan. 7.21, March 7.17, May 7.17, July 7.17, Sept. 7.17, Nov. 7.17, Dec. 7.17			
World sugar No. 32: Sept. 4.51, Oct. 4.52, Jan. 7.21, March 7.17, May 7.17, July 7.17, Sept. 7.17, Nov. 7.17, Dec. 7.17			
World sugar No. 33: Sept. 4.51, Oct. 4.52, Jan. 7.21, March 7.17, May 7.17, July 7.17, Sept. 7.17, Nov. 7.17, Dec. 7.17			
World sugar No. 34: Sept. 4.51, Oct. 4.52, Jan. 7.21, March 7.17, May 7.17, July 7.17, Sept. 7.17, Nov. 7.17, Dec. 7.17			
World sugar No. 35: Sept. 4.51, Oct. 4.52, Jan. 7.21, March 7.17, May 7.17, July 7.17, Sept. 7.17, Nov. 7.17, Dec. 7.17			
World sugar No. 36: Sept. 4.51, Oct. 4.52, Jan. 7.21, March 7.17, May 7.17, July 7.17, Sept. 7.17, Nov. 7.17, Dec. 7.17			
World sugar No. 37: Sept. 4.51, Oct. 4.52, Jan. 7.21, March 7.17, May 7.17, July 7.17, Sept. 7.17, Nov. 7.17, Dec. 7.17			
World sugar No. 38: Sept. 4.51, Oct. 4.52, Jan. 7.21, March 7.17, May 7.17, July 7.17, Sept. 7.17, Nov. 7.17, Dec. 7.17			
World sugar No. 39: Sept. 4.51, Oct. 4.52, Jan. 7.21, March 7.17, May 7.17, July 7.17, Sept. 7.17, Nov. 7.17, Dec. 7.17			
World sugar No. 40: Sept. 4.51, Oct. 4.52, Jan. 7.21, March 7.17, May 7.17, July 7.17, Sept. 7.17, Nov. 7.17, Dec. 7.17			
World sugar No. 41: Sept. 4.51, Oct. 4.52, Jan. 7.21, March 7.17, May 7.17, July 7.17, Sept. 7.17, Nov. 7.17, Dec. 7.17			
World sugar No. 42: Sept. 4.51, Oct. 4.52, Jan. 7.21, March 7.17, May 7.17, July 7.17, Sept. 7.17, Nov. 7.17, Dec. 7.17			
World sugar No. 43: Sept. 4.51, Oct. 4.52, Jan. 7.21, March 7.17, May 7.17, July 7.17, Sept. 7.17, Nov. 7.17, Dec. 7.17			
World sugar No. 44: Sept. 4.51, Oct. 4.52, Jan. 7.21, March 7.17, May 7.17, July 7.17, Sept. 7.17, Nov. 7.17, Dec. 7.17			
World sugar No. 45: Sept. 4.51, Oct. 4.52, Jan. 7.21, March 7.17, May 7.17, July 7.17, Sept. 7.17, Nov. 7.17, Dec. 7.17			
World sugar No. 46: Sept. 4.51, Oct. 4.52, Jan. 7.21, March 7.17, May 7.17, July 7.17, Sept. 7.17, Nov. 7.17, Dec. 7.17			
World sugar No. 47: Sept. 4.51, Oct. 4.52, Jan. 7.21, March 7.17, May 7.17, July 7.17, Sept. 7.17, Nov. 7.17, Dec. 7.17			
World sugar No. 48: Sept. 4.51, Oct. 4.52, Jan. 7.21, March 7.17, May 7.17, July 7.17, Sept. 7.17, Nov. 7.17, Dec. 7.17			
World sugar No. 49: Sept. 4.51, Oct. 4.52, Jan. 7.21, March 7.17, May 7.17, July 7.17, Sept. 7.17, Nov. 7.17, Dec. 7.17			
World sugar No. 50: Sept. 4.51, Oct. 4.52, Jan. 7.21, March 7.17, May 7.17, July 7.17, Sept. 7.17, Nov. 7.17, Dec. 7.17			
World sugar No. 51: Sept. 4.51, Oct. 4.52, Jan. 7.21, March 7.17, May 7.17, July 7.17, Sept. 7.17, Nov. 7.17, Dec. 7.17			
World sugar No. 52: Sept. 4.51, Oct. 4.52, Jan. 7.21, March 7.17, May 7.17, July 7.17, Sept. 7.17, Nov. 7.17, Dec. 7.17			
World sugar No. 53: Sept. 4.51, Oct. 4.52, Jan. 7.21, March 7.17, May 7.17, July 7.17, Sept. 7.17, Nov. 7.17, Dec. 7.17			
World sugar No. 54: Sept. 4.51, Oct. 4.52, Jan. 7.21, March 7.17, May 7.17, July 7.17, Sept. 7.17, Nov. 7.17, Dec. 7.17			
World sugar No. 55: Sept. 4.51, Oct. 4.52, Jan. 7.21, March 7.17, May 7.17, July 7.17, Sept. 7.17, Nov. 7.17, Dec. 7.17			
World sugar No. 56: Sept. 4.51, Oct. 4.52, Jan. 7.21, March 7.17, May 7.17, July 7.17, Sept. 7.17, Nov. 7.17, Dec. 7.17			
World sugar No. 57: Sept. 4.51, Oct. 4.52, Jan. 7.21, March 7.17, May 7.17, July 7.17, Sept. 7.17, Nov. 7.17, Dec. 7.17			
World sugar No. 58: Sept. 4.51, Oct. 4.52, Jan. 7.21, March 7.17, May 7.17, July 7.17, Sept. 7.17, Nov. 7.17, Dec. 7.17			
World sugar No. 59: Sept. 4.51, Oct. 4.52, Jan. 7.21, March 7.17, May 7.17, July 7.17, Sept. 7.17, Nov. 7.17, Dec. 7.17			
World sugar No. 60: Sept. 4.51, Oct. 4.52, Jan. 7.21, March 7.17, May 7.17, July 7.17, Sept. 7.17, Nov. 7.17, Dec. 7.17			
World sugar No. 61: Sept. 4.51, Oct. 4.52, Jan. 7.21, March 7.17, May 7.17, July 7.17, Sept. 7.17, Nov. 7.17, Dec. 7.17			
World sugar No. 62: Sept. 4.51, Oct. 4.52, Jan. 7.21, March 7.17, May 7.17, July 7.17, Sept. 7.17, Nov. 7.17, Dec. 7.17			
World sugar No. 63: Sept. 4.51, Oct. 4.52, Jan. 7.21, March 7.17, May 7.17, July 7.17, Sept. 7.17, Nov. 7.17, Dec. 7.17			
World sugar No. 64: Sept. 4.51, Oct. 4.52, Jan. 7.21, March 7.17, May 7.17, July 7.17, Sept. 7.17, Nov. 7.17, Dec. 7.17			
World sugar No. 65: Sept. 4.51, Oct. 4.52, Jan. 7.21, March 7.17, May 7.17, July 7.17, Sept. 7.17, Nov. 7.17, Dec. 7.17			
World sugar No. 66: Sept. 4.51, Oct. 4.52, Jan. 7.21, March 7.17, May 7.17, July 7.17, Sept. 7.17, Nov. 7.17, Dec. 7.17			
World sugar No. 67: Sept. 4.51, Oct. 4.52, Jan. 7.21, March 7.17, May 7.17, July 7.17, Sept. 7.17, Nov. 7.17, Dec. 7.17			
World sugar No. 68: Sept. 4.51, Oct. 4.52, Jan. 7.21, March 7.17, May 7.17, July 7.17, Sept. 7.17, Nov. 7.17, Dec. 7.17			
World sugar No. 69: Sept. 4.51, Oct. 4.52, Jan. 7.21, March 7.17, May 7.17, July 7.17, Sept. 7.17, Nov. 7.17, Dec. 7.17			
World sugar No. 70: Sept. 4.51, Oct. 4.52, Jan. 7.21, March 7.17, May 7.17, July 7.17, Sept. 7.17, Nov. 7.17, Dec. 7.17			
World sugar No. 71: Sept. 4.51, Oct. 4.52, Jan. 7.21, March 7.17, May 7.17, July 7.17, Sept. 7.17, Nov. 7.17, Dec. 7.17			
World sugar No. 72: Sept. 4.51, Oct. 4.52, Jan. 7.21, March 7.17, May 7.17, July 7.17, Sept. 7.17, Nov. 7.17, Dec. 7.17			
World sugar No. 73: Sept. 4.51, Oct. 4.52, Jan. 7.21, March 7.17, May 7.17, July 7.17, Sept. 7.17, Nov. 7.17, Dec. 7.17			
World sugar No. 74: Sept. 4.51, Oct. 4.52, Jan. 7.21, March 7.17, May 7.17, July 7.17, Sept. 7.17, Nov. 7.17, Dec. 7.17			
World sugar No. 75: Sept. 4.51, Oct. 4.52, Jan. 7.21, March 7.17, May 7.17, July 7.17, Sept. 7.17, Nov. 7.17, Dec. 7.17			
World sugar No. 76: Sept. 4.51, Oct. 4.52, Jan. 7.21, March 7.17, May 7.17, July 7.17, Sept. 7.17, Nov. 7.17, Dec. 7.17			
World sugar No. 77: Sept. 4.51, Oct. 4.52, Jan. 7.21, March 7.17, May 7.17, July 7.17, Sept. 7.17, Nov. 7.17, Dec. 7.17			
World sugar No. 78: Sept. 4.51, Oct. 4.52, Jan. 7.21, March 7.17, May 7.17, July 7.17, Sept. 7.17, Nov. 7.17, Dec. 7.17			
World sugar No. 79: Sept. 4.51, Oct. 4.52, Jan. 7.21, March 7.17, May 7.17, July 7.17, Sept. 7.17, Nov. 7.17, Dec. 7.17			
World sugar No. 80: Sept. 4.51, Oct. 4.52, Jan. 7.21, March 7.17, May 7.17, July 7.17, Sept. 7.17, Nov. 7.17, Dec. 7.17			
World sugar No. 81: Sept. 4.51, Oct. 4.52, Jan. 7.21, March 7.17, May 7.17, July 7.17, Sept. 7.17, Nov. 7.17, Dec. 7.17			
World sugar No. 82: Sept. 4.51, Oct. 4.52, Jan. 7.21, March 7.17, May 7.17, July 7.17, Sept. 7.17, Nov. 7.17, Dec. 7.17			
World sugar No. 83: Sept. 4.51, Oct. 4.52, Jan. 7.21, March 7.17, May 7.17, July 7.17, Sept. 7.17, Nov. 7.17, Dec. 7.17			
World sugar No. 84: Sept. 4.51, Oct. 4.52, Jan. 7.21, March 7.17, May 7.17, July 7.17, Sept. 7.17, Nov. 7.17, Dec. 7.17			
World sugar No. 85: Sept. 4.51, Oct. 4.52, Jan. 7.21, March 7.17, May 7.17, July 7.17, Sept. 7.17, Nov. 7.17, Dec. 7.17			
World sugar No. 86: Sept. 4.51, Oct. 4.52, Jan. 7.21, March 7.17, May 7.17, July 7.17, Sept. 7.17, Nov. 7.17, Dec. 7.17			
World sugar No. 87: Sept. 4.51, Oct. 4.52, Jan. 7.21, March 7.17, May 7.17, July 7.17, Sept. 7.17, Nov. 7.17, Dec. 7.17			
World sugar No. 88: Sept. 4.51, Oct. 4.52, Jan. 7.21, March 7.17, May 7.17, July 7.17, Sept. 7.17, Nov. 7.17, Dec. 7.17			
World sugar No. 89: Sept. 4.51, Oct. 4.52, Jan. 7.21, March 7.17, May 7.17, July 7.17, Sept. 7.17, Nov. 7.17, Dec. 7.17			
World sugar No. 90: Sept. 4.51, Oct. 4.52, Jan. 7.21, March 7.17, May 7.17, July 7.17, Sept. 7.17, Nov. 7.17, Dec. 7.17			
World sugar No. 91: Sept. 4.51, Oct. 4.52, Jan. 7.21, March 7.17, May 7.17, July 7.17, Sept. 7.17, Nov. 7.17, Dec. 7.17			
World sugar No. 92: Sept. 4.51, Oct. 4.52, Jan. 7.21, March 7.17, May 7.17, July 7.17, Sept. 7.17, Nov. 7.17, Dec. 7.17			
World sugar No. 93: Sept. 4.51, Oct. 4.52, Jan. 7.21, March 7.17, May 7.17, July 7.17, Sept. 7.17, Nov. 7.17, Dec. 7.17			
World sugar No. 94: Sept. 4.51, Oct. 4.52, Jan. 7.21, March 7.17, May 7.17, July 7.17, Sept. 7.17, Nov. 7.17, Dec. 7.17			
World sugar No. 95: Sept. 4.51, Oct. 4.52, Jan. 7.21, March 7.17, May 7.17, July 7.17, Sept. 7.17, Nov. 7.17, Dec. 7.17			
World sugar No. 96: Sept. 4.51, Oct. 4.52, Jan. 7.21, March 7.17, May 7.17, July 7.17, Sept. 7.17, Nov. 7.17, Dec. 7.17			
World sugar No. 97: Sept. 4.51, Oct. 4.52, Jan. 7.21, March 7.17, May 7.17, July 7.17, Sept. 7.17, Nov. 7.17, Dec. 7.17			
World sugar No. 98: Sept. 4.51, Oct. 4.52, Jan. 7.21, March 7.17, May 7.17, July 7.17, Sept. 7.17, Nov. 7.17, Dec. 7.17			
World sugar No. 99: Sept. 4.51, Oct. 4.52, Jan. 7.21, March 7.17, May 7.17, July 7.17, Sept. 7.17, Nov. 7.17, Dec. 7.17			
World sugar No. 100: Sept. 4.51, Oct. 4.52, Jan. 7.21, March 7.17, May 7.17, July 7.17, Sept. 7.17, Nov. 7.17, Dec. 7.17			

## Market Summary

was worth yesterday:	
Austrian schillings.....	24.93
Belgian francs.....	49.5500
British pound (\$ per £)	2.4190
Canadian dollars.....	1.0000
Dutch crown.....	1.5055
Dutch guilder.....	3.5057
Finnish marks.....	4.1900
French francs.....	5.5130
German marks.....	3.4090
Greek drachmas.....	30.00
Italian lire.....	624.40
Mexican pesos.....	15.75
Norwegian crowns.....	7.1975
Portuguese escudos.....	28.500
Spanish pesetas.....	69515
Swedish crowns.....	4.1693
Swiss francs.....	5.0490

The above rates are yesterday's closing rates on local exchanges. They exclude local commissions and slight variations depending on the type of transaction.

### New Highs and Lows

[illegible]

## Market Summary

[illegible]

a no-load fund      **no sales charge**

# EAST/WEST **EW F** FUND, INC.

write for free Prospectus: 9100 Wilshire, Beverly Hills, California 90212

- Perfect Record of Safety
- Three Wonderful Plans:
- Extraordinary Free Gifts
- Superb Service
- Over \$20 Million Assets
- Licensed by State Government

## EARN UP TO


# 10%

## INTEREST

- No Balances Taxes
- No Report to Any Government
- Any Currency Accepted

Highest tax-free income of any major stock-bonding company. No market fluctuations. Safe investment from 119 countries now deposited over \$3,000,000,000 in the balances.

**WRITE FOR INFORMATION**



**INTERNATIONAL BANK AND TRUST LTD.**

Charlotte and Bay Streets, Nassau, Bahamas

**International Bank and Trust Ltd.**  
**P.O. Box 89/Nassau, Bahamas**  
**Rush Information: ATM**

**Name** \_\_\_\_\_

**Street & No.** \_\_\_\_\_

**City** \_\_\_\_\_

**Country** \_\_\_\_\_



## — 2872 — Stocks and Bonds. 11-2

**AGING**

# SCOTCH WHISKY

IN THE FORM OF A REGISTERED INVESTMENT CONTRACT  
MAY PRODUCE INCOME

## TAXABLE AS CAPITAL GAINS

JULY 1971 SELLING PRICES



1963 FALL GRAIN \$1.62 per gallon 1962 FALL GRAIN \$2.40 per gallon	1961 FALL GRAIN \$4.56 per gallon 1960 FALL GRAIN \$5.70 per gallon
--	--

*(Prices and supplies subject to change without notice).*

**ACCRUED EQUITIES, INC.**      H. A. Schoenwald

(Since 1954) 122 E. 42d St., N.Y., N.Y. 10017 (212) MO 1-3595.

## Theresa and Gabrielle can help you write successful classified ads in Switzerland!

**Theresa  
Schiebel**

**Gabrielle  
Leimgruber**

Talk to either Theresa or Gabrielle when you want to run a Tribune classified ad in Switzerland. They'll help you with translations and the text. Ask them about timing, cost and the number of insertions when you call to place your Tribune classified ad in Switzerland.

## call Trib classified

**We do the work. You get the results!**



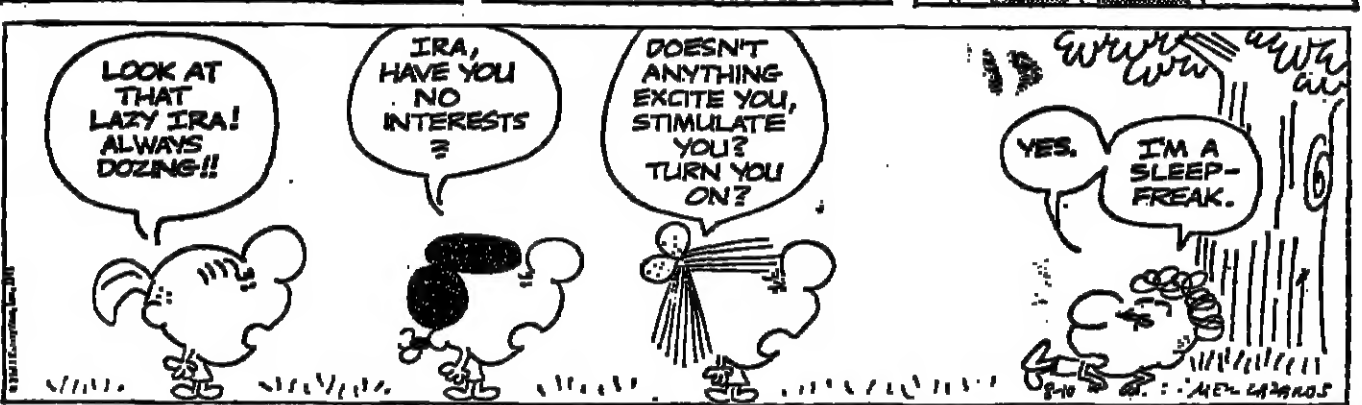
## PEANUTS



**LIL ABNER**



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**MISS PEACH**



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**REX  
MORGAN  
M.D.**

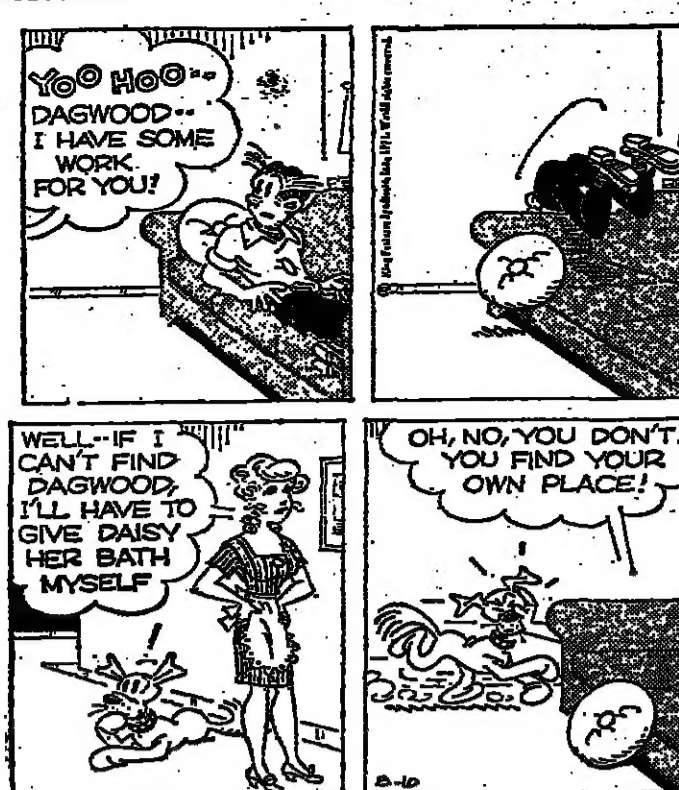


**POGO**



**RIP**  
**KIRBY**

## BLONDIE



## BRIDGE

**By Alan Truscott**

NORTH  
 ♠ J6  
 ♥ K864  
 ♦ K105  
 ♣ K972

WEST EAST  
 ♠ K5 ♡ 108832  
 ♥ 7 ♡ A95  
 ♦ Q872 ♡ 63  
 ♣ J106543 ♣ Q8

SOUTH (D)  
 ♠ AQ74  
 ♥ QJ1032  
 ♦ J94  
 ♣ A

Neither side was vulnerable.

The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1 ♠	Pass	1 N.T.	Pass
2 ♥	Pass	3 ♥	Pass
4 ♥	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the club five.

## DENNIS THE MENACE



## JUMBLE:

Unscramble these four Jumbles.

**IRYAH**

□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

**MEPOT**


□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

**SAHYNI**

□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

**HOWTRY**

□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □



WHEN SHE WAS IN A HURRY, THE LADY RADIO OPERATOR ALWAYS ASKED FOR THIS.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

A "□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □" B "□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □"

(Answers tomorrow)

Jambles: NIECE CAMEO ANGINA FOMENT

Yesterday's Answer: This becomes hard to join—CEMENT

## BOOKS.

## For Young Readers

*That Was Then, This Is Now*, by S.S. Hinton, 159 pp. New York  
The Viking Press. \$3.95.

Reviewed by Michael Cart

Michael Cart, director of the Longansport, Ind., Public Library wrote this review for The New York Times Book Review.

Cool Cat, by Frank Bonham, 151 pp. New York: E.P. Dutton & Co. \$3.95.

Reviewed by Feenie Ziner

## Best Sellers

## Best Sellers

**The New York Times**

This analysis is based on reports obtained from more than 125 bookstores in 84 communities of the United States. The figures in the right-hand column do not necessarily represent consecutive appearances.

	THIS WEEK	LAST WEEK
<b>FLECTION</b>		
1 The Bachelor, Harry	1	8
2 The Great Waltz, Fred. Astaire	2	1
3 The Other Tyron	3	4
4 The Ball Girl, Field	4	5
5 The Sign of the Cross, Michael	5	6
6 The Shadow of the Lynx, Elio	6	7
7 The Sign of the Cross, Michael	7	8
8 The Sign of the Cross, Michael	8	9
9 The Sign of the Cross, Michael	9	10
10 The Sign of the Cross, Michael	10	11
11 The Sign of the Cross, Michael	11	12
12 The Sign of the Cross, Michael	12	13
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24 The Sign of the Cross, Michael	24	25
25 The Sign of the Cross, Michael	25	26
26 The Sign of the Cross, Michael	26	27
27 The Sign of the Cross, Michael	27	28
28 The Sign of the Cross, Michael	28	29
29 The Sign of the Cross, Michael	29	30
30 The Sign of the Cross, Michael	30	31
<b>GENERAL</b>		
1 My Heart at Your Feet	1	1
2 The Sign of the Cross, Michael	2	2
3 The Sign of the Cross, Michael	3	3
4 The Sign of the Cross, Michael	4	4
5 The Sign of the Cross, Michael	5	5
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90 The Sign of the Cross, Michael	90	90

## CROSSWORD

**By WILL WENG**

<b>ACROSS</b>			
1	Playbill listing	42	Plowing implement
5	San Antonio sight	43	Discourage
10	Revise	44	Farm building
14	Armadoillo	45	Precede
15	Poet's concern	47	Try desperately
16	Surrender	51	Arabic letter
17	Elegance	52	Like starlings
19	Egyptian god	55	Kinked
20	Determine in advance	56	Kind of tube
21	Harbinger	57	Mrs. Lindbergh
22	Waxen weed	58	Forget-me—
24	Raccoon's relative	59	Unrefined
25	Loose gown	60	Den
26	Forestalls	<b>DOWN</b>	
31	Vacant	1	Act peevishly
32	Jelly flavor	2	Unoriginal one
33	Clever remark	3	Prudent
34	Keep repeating	4	Insignificant
35	Nutty	5	Punish legally
37	Part of a bird's bill	6	Medical prefix
37	Big bird	7	Dined
38	Sire	8	Game pieces
39	Short tale	9	Study of correct pronunciation
40	Public lounge	10	Card game
		11	Enforced delay
		12	Image
		13	Look after
		15	Rastler's wear
		22	Roof part
		24	Skilt
		25	Beverage
		26	Varnish resin
		27	Morgan Library specialty
		28	Preface
		29	Rich cake
		36	Direct
		37	Russian novelist
		38	Certain time
		39	John Alden's time
		38	Two-masted vessel
		39	Hue
		41	Certain crimes
		42	Panama Mas
		43	Cooking herbs
		44	Young deer
		46	Margarine
		48	Island off Scotland
		49	Indian of New Mexico
		50	Danish weights
		53	British naval group: Abba
		54	Spanish meat

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